

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

National faith
The Church of England: a three-part Times profile

Smokeless zone
The A to Z of how to stop smoking

A political test
Bernard Levin condemns "South Bank censorship"

Varsity match
Full report on Oxford v Cambridge

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was won yesterday by Mrs Joan Marsh of Hayling Island, Hampshire. Portfolio list, page 14; how to play, Information Service, back page.

Youth dies at home of comedian

The police were investigating last night a fatal shooting at the home of Mike Reid, the television comedian. A youth, not related to the Reid family, was shot at the house in the village of Great Easton, near Dunmow, Essex.

£1.18bn GEC bid

General Electric Company announced it was making an offer for Plessey, its electronics competitor, of more than 160p per ordinary share, valuing Plessey at about £1.18 billion. Details were to be announced later.

Star Wars jobs

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said in Parliament that participation in America's "Star Wars" research programme would create jobs in British high technology industries.

Shopping spree

The volume of spending in the shops jumped by 2.6 per cent last month because of the colder weather at the start of the run-up to what is expected to be a record Christmas. In the previous two months, sales had declined.

Change for dons

A Bill which would end the "job for life" status of university lecturers is to be introduced in Parliament by Sir Keith Joseph.

Bullets ban

The use of plastic bullets by the police was blocked last night by the Labour-controlled West Midlands council.

Drink curbs

The biggest clampdown on drink-driving for many years is being launched this Christmas.

On this day

"The momentous message which the Prime Minister conveyed to the House of Commons yesterday will bring a shock of distress to every household in the British Empire." So wrote *The Times* in an editorial on the abdication, 49 years ago today, of King Edward VIII, reproduced tomorrow in On This Day.

Opec acts to cut North Sea output

By David Young in Geneva and David Smith

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries yesterday embarked on a policy of sending world oil prices sharply lower, to put pressure on non-member producers such as Britain and Norway.

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Opec acts to cut North Sea output

By David Young in Geneva and David Smith

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries yesterday embarked on a policy of sending world oil prices sharply lower, to put pressure on non-member producers such as Britain and Norway.

The new strategy is aimed at forcing non-members to restrain output and so allow Opec members to retrieve their traditional markets.

News of the strategy, thrashed out over the weekend by Opec oil ministers in Geneva, had an immediate effect on the pound, pushing it down sharply against the dollar.

Each dollar fall in oil prices costs the Government £500 million a year in tax revenues. However, this is offset by any falls in the pound in response.

Yesterday, the pound dropped by 1.55 cents to \$1.4625. Each 1 per cent fall in the pound against the dollar has the effect of boosting tax revenues by £150 million a year. In New York last night, the pound was quoted at \$1.4605.

Opec hopes that the uncertainty it has created will force non-members to review their traditional opposition to co-operating with it in limiting output next summer when demand falls.

Dr Mansoor Othman, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, said: "This is the first chance for non-Opec members. We have asked them to sit down with us to discuss the situation."

Opec has formed a five-member committee - significantly the organization's most dominant member, Saudi Arabia, refused to join and its oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, refused to be its chairman - which will spend the next two months looking at

ways in which Opec can restore its share of the world market to about 18 million barrels a day.

The present Opec price and output quota system remains, but the Opec members have said that meantime they will produce what they can and sell oil at present free market rates.

A return to a fixed price and output quota system is planned by Opec, but few observers in Geneva believe that this will be possible.

Opec's official communiqué said: "Having considered the past and likely future developments in the world oil market and the persistently declining trend in Opec production the conference decided to secure and defend for Opec a fair share of the world oil market consistent with the necessary income for member countries' development."

Professor Tam David-West, the Nigerian oil minister said: "A fair share of the market is what you can get. Britain will not take my customers. Not a single one. If there is to be a price war we are prepared."

Britain has also consistently refused to accept that it can control its North Sea output, at present 2.7 million barrels a day, saying that it is a matter for the oil companies involved.

Opec has equally consistently claimed that Mr Lawson, when he was Secretary of State for Energy during Opec's meeting in London in March 1983, gave an assurance that North Sea output would remain at around its then level of 2.2 million barrels a day.

In London, the Treasury said that some weakness in oil prices was assumed in the Government's economic projections. Even so, a spokesman said: "We are concerned about any instability in oil prices."

A fall in oil prices to the much-mooted \$30 a barrel would hit Government revenues by £4 billion in a full year. To compensate for this, the pound would have to fall to about \$1.10.

Opec's move has hit hopes of an early cut in British interest rates.

Leading article, page 11

First British Steel profit for 11 years

By Our Industrial Staff

The British Steel Corporation yesterday announced half-year pre-tax profits of £21 million, its first since 1974, but gave warning that uncertainties could hit profits before the end of the year.

It had been hoped that the state-owned corporation would make a profit of about £40 million this year, but Sir Robert Haslam, the chairman, said that two factors would affect results by the year end.

Price weaknesses in some products had become more pronounced, primarily because of the pound's strength against the mark, and operations would be disrupted by development work at Port Talbot in South Wales and accelerated preparations for relining the largest blast-furnace in Europe, at Redcar, Cleveland.

However, Sir Robert said the plant modernization and development programmes were "an apparent short-term pause" in British Steel's progress towards its next milestone of financial self-sufficiency.

"This calls for a sustained level of profit, which will enable the corporation to modernize and refurbish its plants, following the cessation of state aid, without recourse to external borrowing", he continued.

The figures for the six months to the end of September, compares with a £96 million loss a year earlier.

Prince and Princess at papal Mass



The Pope greets Princess Michael at the Vatican. He gave her medallions to mark the occasion.

From Peter Nichols

Rome

The long-standing request by the Prince and Princess of Kent to be received by the Pope was fulfilled yesterday, when they were allowed to attend the Pope's early Mass and then return in the late morning for a brief audience.

During the Mass, Prince Michael stood at the back of the Pope's private chapel, while the Princess who is Catholic, took communion. They were married in a civil ceremony in Vienna in 1978 and had their marriage blessed by Catholic prelates in Westminster Cathedral earlier this year.

The Vatican went to great lengths to make their call as unobtrusive as possible. But there was scuffling between photographers and Italian police when they left the Vatican.

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Minister is trapped in dock fracas

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, was trapped inside the main administrative building at Rosyth Naval dockyard yesterday as 800 industrial workers demonstrated their opposition to privatization.

In Glasgow later, Mr Lamont said: "They were trying to get into the building. Some bricks and stones were thrown and windows smashed."

"I had written to them and offered to meet them, but twice when we were outside the building I offered to discuss the situation."

"It is an indication that they have not got a very good case. The whole thing was very bad and quite disgusting."

Police eventually helped Mr Lamont escape via the back door, while demonstrators vented their fury on his car which had tyres slashed and a bumper torn off.

Mr Lamont's meeting with representatives of non-industrial staff at the site went ahead without incidents.

The minister also welcomed yesterday's news that Mr David Johnston, managing director of the Royal Naval Dockyards at Devonport, and a group of serving Royal Navy officers and Civil Servants had formed a company to bid for the contract to manage the dockyard.

He said the bid would have to compete "on exactly the same terms as that of any other company."

Mr Johnston said yesterday that if the management team's bid for the contract was successful their company, to be known as Devonport Dockyard Limited, would offer shares to employees.

Channel fixed link debate

Inquiry rejected as sounding death knell

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The government yesterday underlined its determination to prevent objectors and other interested groups frustrating its desire to have a fixed link built between Britain and France when it rejected outright the demands for a public inquiry into the project.

Opening a Commons debate, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, said an inquiry would have the effect of killing the project "stone dead" and that the principle of whether there should be a Channel link, and if so, a choice of which of the four schemes being considered, must be decided by Parliament in response to a government proposal.

"It is a project of national importance, befitting of national decision," he told MPs.

Mr Ridley described the decision of the Opposition to vote against the government because of its refusal to have a public inquiry as extraordinary, and pointed out that a Labour government had decided in 1974 that there should be no inquiry into the "Channel" project.

After a weekend of speculation about the most likely contender for the link, Mr Ridley emphasized that the government had not decided whether there should be a fixed link, nor which of the schemes was preferable.

But he left his hearers in no doubt of the government's enthusiasm for the project. He said: "The construction of a fixed link will demonstrate the remarkable change that is taking place in the confidence of British industry. If it is to succeed, private promoters, investors and banks will be willing to undertake the most spectacular engineering project of recent European history and to take the risk, not only on revenue, but on the time and cost of construction without any financial guarantees."

Mr Ridley said the Anglo-French group studying the four link schemes should report to him and the French minister of transport by Christmas; the Prime Minister and President Mitterrand are meeting before the end of next month to announce a decision; statement will be made to Parliament afterwards explaining the choice; a treaty would be signed with France before the end of February; and the hybrid Bill procedure, providing for the setting up of a select committee to hear petitions and objections, will be started in March.

Mr Ridley said that he made no apology for saying that they must proceed at a reasonable speed. It would be quite impossible for private promoters to proceed if they were subject to the risks and delays of the public inquiry system. "We take an inordinately long time in this country to take planning decisions - 17 years for the Okehampton bypass and 22 years for Stansted. Delay has become a weapon used under order to frustrate development. A lengthy public inquiry would sound the death knell for the link."

The project was to be financed wholly in the private sector.

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Militant inquiry set to lengthen

From Peter Davenport

Liverpool

The Labour Party inquiry into the activities of the suspended, Militant-dominated district party in Liverpool is now set to last much longer than anticipated. So much detailed evidence has been presented to the nine members of the investigation team in the one and a half days of scheduled hearing that more sessions are having to be arranged.

Yesterday, as more allegations against Militant and its supporters were presented to the hearing, Labour's national headquarters issued a statement about the future course of the inquiry.

It said: "The investigating team has taken written and oral evidence from a large number of party members and organizations. The investigation will not be completed today and further meetings will be arranged. All evidence raised by individuals or organizations will be considered in detail by the investigating team and the team will then decide how to pursue the points raised."

The party also said that organizations or individuals against whom accusations are made will be given the opportunity to reply but the investigation team has made no commitment to allow the cross-examination of those giving evidence. But several people who presented evidence to the hearing yesterday said they would be prepared to face those they had accused.

On Sunday, the team heard seven hours of evidence from offices of the district Labour Party and the city's Labour group. It was also given a 150-page dossier by Miss Jane Kennedy, branch secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, which contained allegations that Militant supporters were favoured with jobs and that trade unions which supported the council's pay policies received better pay and conditions deals.

Yesterday, evidence was given by officers of the moderate Vauxhall ward party, who supplied Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, with documented evidence about the activities of Militant in their area and a Militant leaflet in which 15 Labour councillors put their names to an appeal for people to buy the organization's paper.

Later Mr John Livingstone, the ward secretary, said: "We put our case against Militant activities and were given an appreciative listening. We were asked if we were prepared to confront those people who are accusing and we said 'absolutely'. We will stand by every dot and comma."

"We referred to Trotskyist activities and to self-confessed sellers of the Militant paper at Labour Party meetings, which is in violation of the constitution. Continued on back page, col 7

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Joseph plans Bill to end 'jobs for life' status of lecturers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Job tenure for university lecturers is to be limited for the first time under new legislation announced yesterday by the Department of Education and Science.

Until now dons have had virtually a job for life and could only be dismissed for gross negligence or gross misconduct. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is proposing that in future lecturers can be made redundant or dismissed for financial reasons.

Before he introduces a Bill he is consulting the Association of University Teachers and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. They have until the end of February to give their views.

The new law will apply to new appointments and to existing staff who are promoted. It will be put into effect by a statutory commission, set up by Parliament, and given executive authority to act. Such commissions are used rarely and were set up in 1855, 1856, 1877 and 1923 to make reforms at Oxford and Cambridge.

Medical school at Bart's threatened

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The future of St Bartholomew's Hospital medical school in London is at stake after a decision by the Health Committee not to participate in a new £13 million pre-clinical school, consultants at the hospital said yesterday.

The council has voted unanimously not to go ahead with a 17-year-old plan to build a joint pre-clinical school with the London Hospital Medical School at the Queen Mary College site in London's East End, arguing that the project is "a complete waste of money" which would harm medical education.

But the University of London and the University Grants Committee are planning to go ahead with the scheme, regardless of St Bartholomew's refusal. Their decision implies that the school would lose funding for its 100 pre-clinical students by 1990 when the scheme is completed, consultants said yesterday, which in turn would put the future of the whole medical school at risk.

Professor Anthony Clare, professor of psychiatry, said yesterday: "We have been threatened quite explicitly that our pre-clinical school will be eliminated with our students going to the Queen Mary College site." Once the pre-

clinical school had gone, he said, St Bartholomew's would be the only medical school without a pre-clinical element, leaving it vulnerable to closure if further medical school cuts were made.

Lord Flowers, vice-chancellor of the University of London, is understood to be furious that the council has pulled out of the BLQ project, as it is known, at the last possible minute after having gone along with it, although with some reluctance, since planning began in 1970.

Professor Clare said that the project was a hangover from the 1960s when there was increasing emphasis on the scientific training of medical students, hence the plan to link with the science-based Queen Mary College.

Nowadays, he said, the emphasis was more on the human side ensuring that students had closer contact earlier with patients. That would be harder to achieve with pre-clinical students removed four miles from the hospital.

This proposal would not improve medical education and make no economic sense, he said. "It is a complete waste of money to do this when the University Grants Committee is closing departments up and down the country."

Tin mine jobs to go

The collapse in the price of tin claimed its first victims yesterday when Geevor Mine, at Pendeen, near Land's End, issued 90-day redundancy notices to 340 of its 375 workers.

The 80-year-old mine has seen its share price fall steadily since tin trading on the London Metal Exchange was suspended on October 24.

Geevor needs tin to fetch £8,500 per tonne to remain viable. When trading ceased, it was fetching only £8,150.

Golden Bull awards for tortured English

By Alan Hamilton

Great efforts are being made to tame the mighty forests of Officialdom, the incomprehensible language nurtured by bureaucrats to obscure the view of the ordinary citizen. But between the occasional clearings of good plain English there remain dense and impenetrable thickets where subordinate clauses entwine like jungle creepers among the tall stands of Wherefore and Hereunder.

One of the worst offenders remains the Inland Revenue, whose job is to demand money with menaces but cannot bring itself to say so.

For truly heroic obfuscation, the taxman yesterday carried off one of eight booby prizes at the sixth annual Plain English Awards, given by the Plain English Campaign and the National Consumer Council. The Golden Bull trophy went to form P101.

"Take notice that by virtue of Regulation 27A of the Income Tax (Employments) Regulations 1973 (as inserted by Regulation 5 of the Income Tax (Employments) (No. 15) Regulations 1985, Regulation 8A of the Income Tax (Sub-Contractors in the Construction Industry) Regulations 1975 (as inserted by Regulation 4 of the Income Tax (Sub-Contractors in the Construction Industry) Regulations 1985, and Regulation 27A inserted in Schedule 1 to the Social Security (Contributions) Regulations 1979 by Regulation 3 of the Social Security (Contributions) Amendment Regulations 1985.

"You are required within seven days of the date of this notice to pay either the amount specified ('A' above) or an amount which you declare to be the full amount which you are liable to pay for the period ('B' below).

"Failure to pay the specified or a declared amount within 7 days will result in steps being taken without further warning to recover the specified amount with costs."

The award judges believed the taxman to be saying: "Pay now or else."

Another Golden Bull, which has superseded the two pounds of tripe formerly sent to the perpetrators of most atrocious writing, went to Gramscian Regional Council, which took 300 words to tell a school pupil who wanted a travel allowance that "a nil award situation" had occurred.

Mr Tony Babbage, director of housing for the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, was courageous enough to appear in person to collect a Golden Bull for a letter attempting to explain a rent increase. "We also do it in Gujarati and Hindi," Mr Babbage said, with something akin to pride.

Zanussi, the Italian kitchen appliance maker, received an award for the appliance of torture to English in an instruction leaflet.

Awards for clarity went to the DISS, for two clean and simple forms about how to pay rent and rates, the Customs and Excise for a booklet on what to expect when the VAT man calls, the Children's Legal Centre for a guide to juvenile court, Southdown buses for a timetable, Midland Bank for an investment booklet, Lombard North Central for its hire purchase form, and the Health Education Council for books on pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

Contracts in Ulster may go overseas

From Richard Ford Belfast

The Government yesterday said that it would defeat the Provisional IRA campaign to intimidate builders from working for the security forces and will consider using mainland and continental firms to complete contracts.

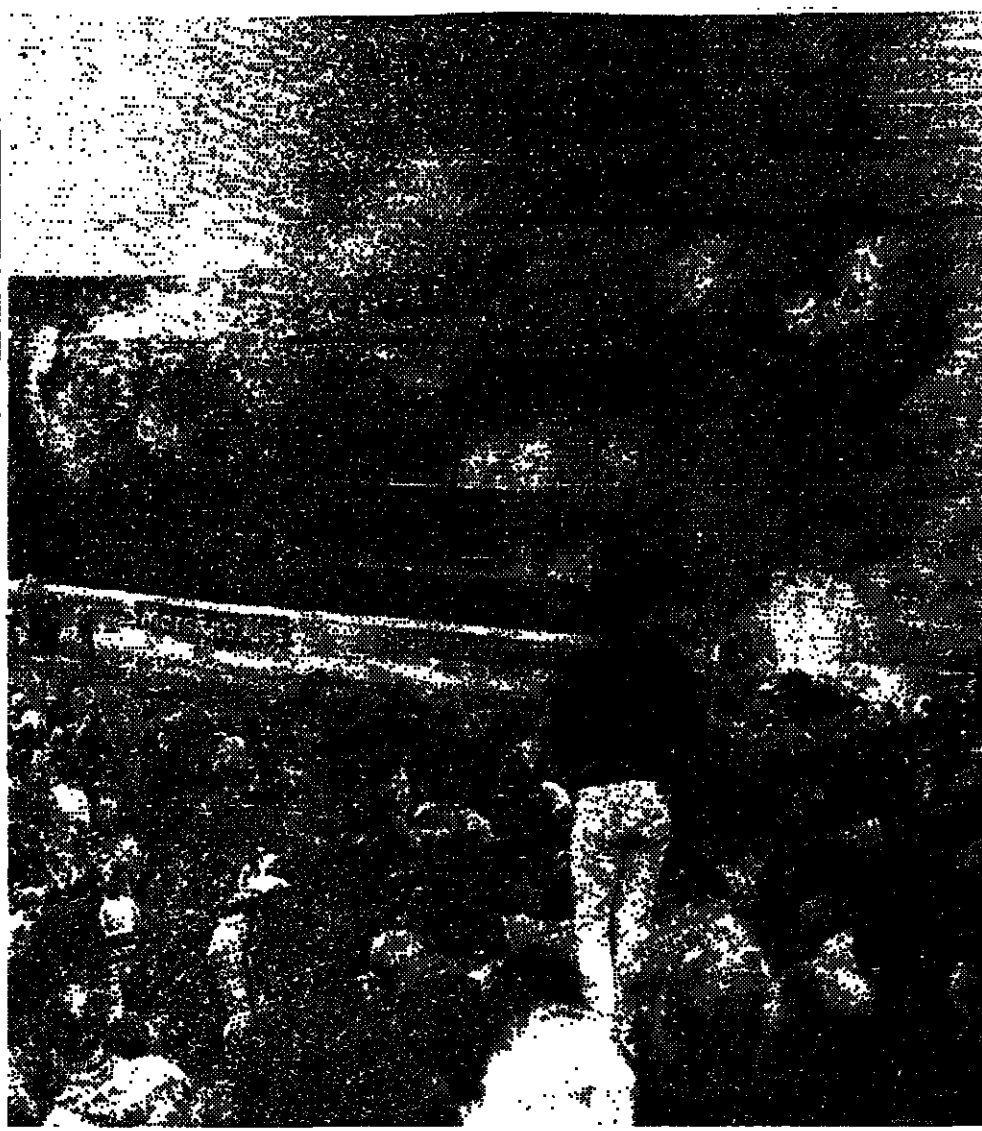
Security officers do not believe Army engineers would be capable of carrying out the building work on new prisons and police stations, and cross-channel contractors may be asked to move in.

Work on the Royal Ulster Constabulary station at Larne, Co Antrim, was ended after renewed threats by the Provisional IRA that contractors working for or providing supplies to the security forces would be killed.

Up to 500 jobs have been lost because of the intimidation and a leading trades unionist said that the figure could be nearer 1,000.

Mr John Cusnahan, leader of the Alliance Party, has written to the Prime Minister asking for a "Falklands-style" operation to bring in mainland contractors and Army units to replace and repair police stations and other security bases.

But while the Government is concerned by the Provisional IRA's campaign, particularly as the terrorists appear intent on making police stations non-operational, it has not yet sought the assistance of the Army to replace contractors.



The blazing stand at Bradford's Valley Parade ground into which police and spectators returned repeatedly to save lives in May this year.

Bradford fire bravery awards

Continued from page 1

Holt rescued a boy who was trapped in a turnstile at the back of the stand. Her boyfriend rescued a man whose legs were on fire from the turnstiles, before returning to help Miss Holt out of the blazing stand. Outside, he collapsed from the effects of inhaling smoke.

The 28 police officers rang-

ing from two chief inspectors down to young constables, all received their awards for dragging people from the blazing stand at great risk to personal safety.

Later Joanne's mother, Mrs Kathleen Baroa, of Denbrook Walk, Bradford, spoke about her daughter who, seven months after the tragedy, had

recovered from her injuries although her hands will be permanently scarred.

Servicemen 'not told of right to end questioning'

By Gregory Neale

The eight young Servicemen acquitted in the Cyprus secrets trial were kept in solitary confinement for long periods during their interrogation and were not told that they had the right to end the questioning, the inquiry into the interrogation methods was told yesterday.

The Servicemen were acquitted in Britain's longest and most expensive secrets case which ended in October after 119 days and an estimated cost of £4.5 million, with the jury accepting the men's defence that they had been pressured into making false confessions.

Yesterday, in his opening speech, Mr Igor Judge, QC, counsel for the inquiry, which is headed by Mr David Calcutt, QC, former chairman of the Bar, said: "As far as we have been able to discover, none of the accused was ever told that he was entitled to terminate interviews at any stage. None was informed of his right to be given legal advice about the legal proceedings."

Mr Judge said that the inquiry would have to consider whether it had been right for a "holding charge", alleging that the men had smoked cannabis, to have been used to allow the interrogations to continue. The question of whether the men had been lawfully detained would also have to be considered.

Mr Judge said that the inquiry, at Lancaster House in central London, and expected to last until after Christmas, would also have to look at problems, presented by the need to protect national security, for military regulations on the detention of prisoners. It might also have to consider the offering of immunity from prosecution to potential witnesses, Mr Judge added.

The inquiry was told the acquitted Servicemen, Senior Aircraftman Geoffrey Jones, aged 21, SAC Christopher Payne, aged 26, SAC Gwynfor Owen, aged 22, SAC Adam Lightowler, aged 22, SAC Wayne Kriehn, aged 22, SAC David Hardman, aged 26 (who was discharged at the beginning of the trial), Signaller Martin Tuffy, aged 23, and Lance Corporal Anthony Glass, aged 22, had been subject to lengthy questioning by members of the RAF Provost and Security Service (PSS). The Servicemen had alleged that they were variously threatened with going to prison for up to 30 years unless they confessed to espionage offences, Mr Judge said, but the interrogators had denied that.

There had only been one allegation of violence, he said, and that had been denied.

The inquiry, which later went into camera, continues today.

Submarines order for Vickers

Ministers are expected to meet within the next week to confirm a decision to order three diesel-powered submarines for the Royal Navy from the Vickers Shipbuilding group based at Barrow-in-Furness, which also includes Cammell Laird on Merseyside.

Vickers are understood to have submitted the lowest bid in a competitive tender against two Clydeside shipyards, Yarrow, which is owned by GEC, and Scott Lithgow, owned by Trafalgar House.

The decision to place all three orders with Vickers is understood already to have received an initial endorsement at a meeting between defence and other ministers, though there has been subsequent lobbying by Scottish interests seeking to have the orders shared between the yards.

Confirmation of the decision to place all the orders with Vickers group would be seen as a success for the more stringent competitive policies being pursued by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, and Mr Peter Levene, the ministry's Chief of Defence Procurement.

Vickers are already building the first of the Royal Navy's new class of diesel-powered submarines, the Type 2400 Upholder class, which was ordered two years ago. Placing the next three orders with them would yield considerable economies of scale, and would probably save at least £20 to £30 million as against the cost of splitting the orders.

It would also be likely to strengthen Vickers' position in competing for a Canadian contract for at least six submarines.

Vickers and Cammell Laird are to be privatised as a joint company, and the submarines would provide work for both yards.

The total cost to the Ministry of Defence for the three submarines is likely to be about £250 to £300 million, but this would include equipment supplied directly by the Ministry and other costs.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$15.00, Belgium 8.00, Canada \$15.00, France 12.00, Germany 12.00, Greece 12.00, Holland 12.00, Ireland 12.00, Italy 12.00, Japan 12.00, New Zealand 12.00, Norway 12.00, Portugal 12.00, Singapore 12.00, South Africa 12.00, Sweden 12.00, Switzerland 12.00, Taiwan 12.00, Thailand 12.00, USA \$17.50, Yugoslavia 12.00.

TUC plan for training tax on employers

By David Felton Labour Correspondent

The TUC today calls on the Government to use a "carrot and stick approach" to persuade reluctant employers to spend more on training with the possible introduction of a training tax on employers.

Mr Ken Graham, TUC assistant general secretary and one of the founder commissioners of the Manpower Services Commission, makes his proposals today when the commission is due to release a report on training, produced by a firm of chartered accountants, which is thought to be critical of industry's attitude to training.

Mr Graham, writing in the Institute of Manpower Studies Journal *Manpower Policies and Practice*, says that Britain spends only £250 million a year on adult training, compared to the £1 billion spent on youth training. British companies commit only 0.15 per cent of turnover to adult training compared to 1-2 per cent in other companies.

He suggests that companies with a good training record ought to be rewarded while penalties could be imposed on those who make little training provision. The commission could also give grants to employers who not only train their own employees but also the unemployed.

Mr Graham also states that the forthcoming inquiry into training funding will be the next challenge facing the commission after the introduction of the two-year Youth Training Scheme in April.

Pit deputies to vote on NCB pay offer

By Donald McIntyre Labour Editor

Britain's 17,000 pit deputies are to vote next week on a national pay offer which is close to the 6-7 per cent package awarded to miners in Nottinghamshire and south Derbyshire.

A special conference of the National Association of Colliery Overmen Deputies and Shotfirers (Nacods) at Barnsley yesterday agreed to refer the offer to branches next week.

It includes a basic rate component of £7.95 a week, thought to be worth around 4.6 per cent. In addition, the officials will receive a 50 pence shift increase on existing incentive schemes, coupled with a 30 pence shift "attendance allowance", payable retrospectively from March, 1984.

Although the National Coal Board say that the attendance allowance is a lead-in payment for a permanent system of allowances, it will be seen in the industry as closely akin to the so-called "loyalty bonus" paid to members of the breakaway Nottinghamshire and South Derbyshire areas, most of whom worked during the year-long coal strike.

The National Union of Mineworkers, whose 135,000 members have yet to receive a pay offer, will now begin talks in earnest, probably next Tuesday, after their decision to accept the NCB's preconditions for talks.

These were that the union should ratify in writing the board's strategy of increasing productivity by means of an incentive-based wages system.

Staff discrepancies found at Telegraph

By Patience Wheatcroft

New auditors at *The Daily Telegraph* appear to have discovered several hundred more printing staff on the payroll than was revealed in April when the newspaper first went to the City in search of finance.

The discrepancy is believed to be one of the main reasons why the newspaper's half-year figures have been so delayed. On November 11, Lord Hartwell, the chairman, said that they would be produced "very shortly", but it seems that Coopers, who were appointed as auditors only three months ago, have had difficulty in constructing an accurate financial picture of the sitting organization.

In its fund-raising document last spring, the *Telegraph* stated that it employed almost 3,300 people in London, of whom 180 were in management, 350 were journalists, 870 were in administration and 1,870 were in production. Reducing that last figure, with redundancy payments of up to £45,000 a head, was the cornerstone of the company's new financial strategy.

But Fleet Street's notorious "Spanish customs" are now being uncovered at the *Telegraph* and apparently Coopers found around 300 extra production staff. Should they all qualify for redundancy at the top rate, it would add an extra £13.5 million to the bill.

Despite that problem, the *Telegraph* and NM Rothschild, its advisers, aim to announce their rescue refinancing package by the end of this week. The bitter family row between Lord Hartwell and Mr Nicholas Berry, his second son, will not stop Mr Conrad Black, a Canadian businessman, emerging with 51 per cent of *Telegraph* shares.

Mr Black is not an admirer of Mr Black's swashbuckling business style and has tried to find alternative sources of finance for the company. But with financial collapse imminent, Lord Hartwell has had little choice but to accept Mr Black's money.

By the terms of an agreement made in the spring when Mr Black acquired 14 per cent of the *Telegraph*, the family was obliged to offer him the shares first.

Mr Black is not expected in this country until the new year. In the meantime Mr Rupert Hambro, of Hambro's merchant bank, is dealing with the negotiations, which are likely to involve a rights issue of shares at substantially below the price charged in the spring when a collection of institutions and finance houses put up £20 million. Those bodies will all now have to be offered shares at the new reduced rate.

The Office of Fair Trading is examining the proposals but is almost certain to give the deal an all clear.

Although Lord Hartwell, aged 73, chairman and editor-in-chief of the group, has indicated that he has no intention of retiring, it is thought that there will be other imminent departures from the paper's head office.

Print unions seek united front on Post deal

By Donald McIntyre, Labour Editor

A fresh attempt was made last night by print union leaders to present a united front to News International in the search for an agreement on publication of *The London Post* at a new greenfield site in Wapping.

The TUC Print Industries Committee decided to recommend to the executives of all five unions in the industry that they seek a joint meeting with the company to reassess their "principled objections" to the working agreements being sought by management for the Wapping site.

A statement from the committee said the points to which unions are objecting are the legally-binding nature of the draft deal; the scope of management prerogatives embodied in the draft; a no-strike clause carrying the penalty of instant dismissal, and a specific clause ruling out a closed shop.

The statement said that the unions were ready to negotiate on agreements which would provide for "flexibility, avoid disruption of production, and promote close inter-union working."

Although the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, which remains the prime candidate for a possible single union deal with the company at Wapping, did not object to the terms of the statement, it could well do so when both its executive and its joint Fleet Street chapel (office branch) representatives meet today.

Mr Tom Rice, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union national official responsible for Fleet Street did not attend yesterday's meeting at Congress House but the

unions' sole representative at the talks, Mr Sean Geraghty, is understood to have made it clear to the other unions that there would be considerable difficulties in securing EETPU support for a joint approach.

The SOGAT 82 executive also meets today to discuss the union's failure to reach agreement with the company on the proposed document last week.

Although some chapel fathers have proposed a strike ballot, Mr Bill Miles, the union's national official for Fleet Street is thought highly unlikely to recommend such a course at this stage.

● A call for a "more sensible" approach to union agreements in Fleet Street was made yesterday by Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, who forecast that his union would play an important part in the development of national newspapers.

● Sheffield's 130-year-old morning newspaper, the *Morning Telegraph*, is threatened with closure. The threat is thought to have been sparked off by plans to launch a free property guide by local estate agents. The paper has survived, despite dwindling circulation figures, because of the successful property supplement included in the Saturday paper. But management fear the vital lifeline could be cut if estate agents bring out their own house sales paper. Staff have been told that unless estate agents renew advertising contracts by the end of this year the paper will close with a loss of about 300 jobs, including 80 journalists.

VICTORIA WINE CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS

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20 mg Tar

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CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

Christmas clampdown on drink and driving 'toughest for many years'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Department of Transport and police forces throughout the country are combining this Christmas to enforce the biggest clampdown on drink-driving for many years. Their tough stance comes after the failure of last Christmas's low key campaign when road casualties increased by 27 per cent.

Announcing that yesterday Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said: "Let no one think they can drink and drive. We are going to be tough and it will not just be at Christmas. We intend to keep the pressure on throughout the year."

She said that the calls on police manpower arising from the miners' strike had reduced the police presence on the roads last Christmas. That lack of deterrent allowed more people to drive in an unfit state.

Mr Roger Birch, chief constable of Sussex and chairman of the Association of Chief Police Officers' Traffic Committee, said that there was no need for new legislation to make random breath-testing legal. Neither should we follow the example of police in some countries and set up road blocks to check every third or fourth driver.

"We already have the right to stop a vehicle if an officer in uniform has reason to believe that something is amiss and

then, if we believe they have alcohol in their body, to require a breath test."

"There are those who think that if they drive very carefully and slowly they are perfectly safe. I personally would not like to rely on that," he said.

The mood in the country showed mounting concern. He felt the public would support strong police action against people who were selfish enough to drink and drive.

Mrs Chalker said that this year the advertising campaign would be aimed particularly at young people who were already showing a greater awareness of the dangers. Inexperienced drivers and inexperienced drinkers were five times more likely to be involved in an accident before they reached the legal limit than when they were sober. At twice the limit they were 21 times more accident-prone.

She said that a third of drivers killed had alcohol levels above the legal limit. Last year, 1,450 died in drinking-associated accidents.

She rejected a demand by Action On Alcohol Abuse that the law should be stiffened so that for those holding provisional licences, there should be no drinking allowed.

But Mr Don Steele, director of Action On Alcohol Abuse, said: "The general public is now ready for a lead in this matter

and failure to act now will be an opportunity lost."

Mrs Chalker has dropped television advertising because its impact tends to be short-lived and will concentrate on newspapers, radio and one in 15 of all the large poster sites. The message will be "Don't drink, or else."

The Department of Transport said last night that there had been little variation in the number of people killed in drink-associated accidents in recent years.

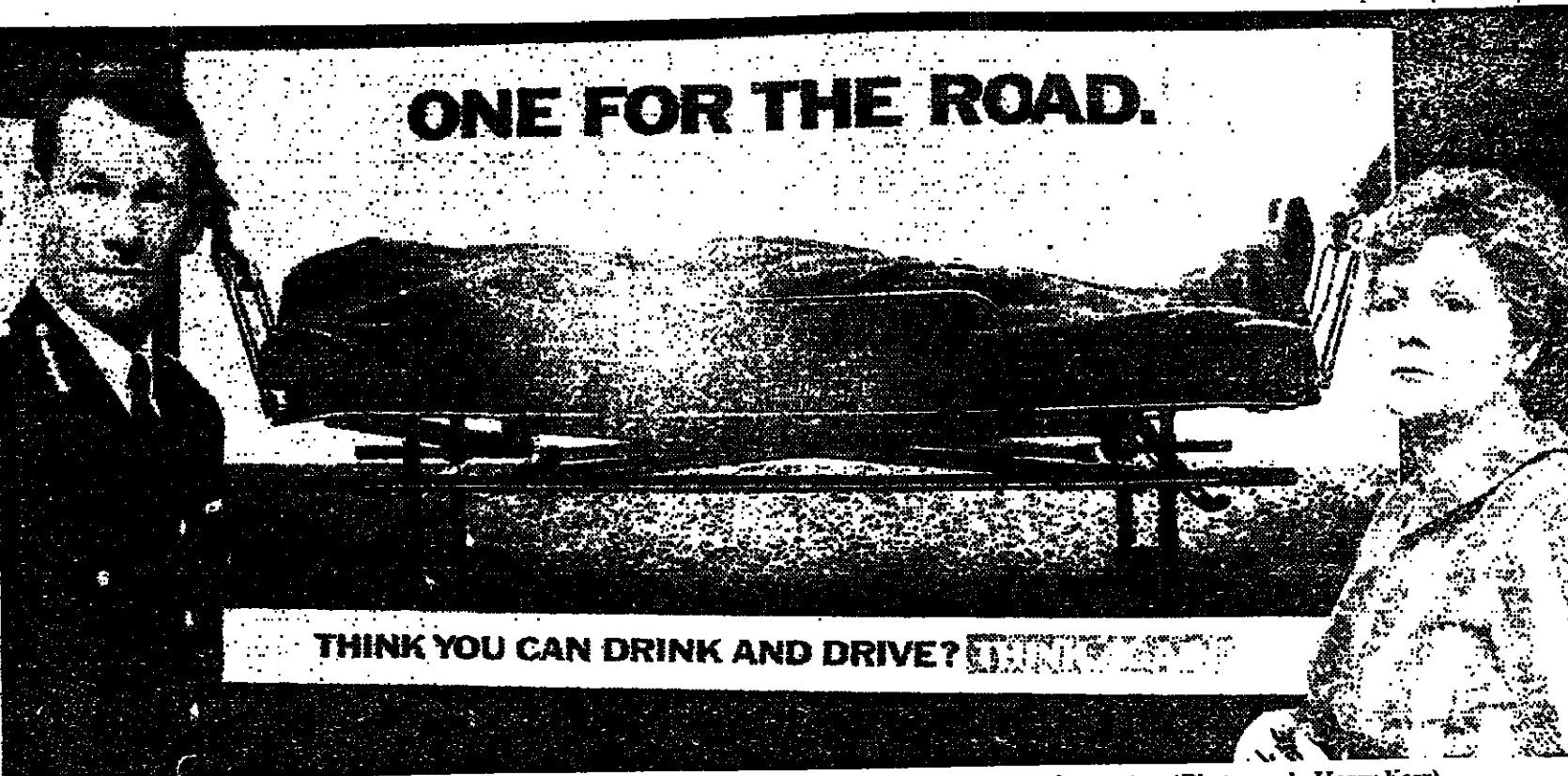
Drivers will be able to drink free all evening in public houses in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, under a scheme launched yesterday.

Aiming to cut Christmas drink-driving, landlords will give a special badge to the driver in each party of drinkers and a free soft drink will be handed out with every round.

Convictions for drink/drug offences associated with driving

1974	62,000
1975	65,000
1976	68,000
1977	65,000
1978	68,000
1979	67,000
1980	75,000
1981	71,000
1982	75,000
1983	95,000
1984	101,000

*Inflated by introduction



Mrs Lynda Chalker and Mr Roger Birch in London yesterday with one of the new campaign posters (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

MPs urged to reject law scheme

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society is to urge MPs and peers to reject the Government's new regulations for a 24-hour duty solicitor scheme in police stations when they come up for parliamentary approval, after failing yesterday to persuade the Lord Chancellor to make changes to the present scheme.

The society is concerned that the scheme, which provides suspects with the first statutory right to legal advice, is deficient in several respects.

In particular, it is concerned that people voluntarily helping police with their inquiries will not get unlimited advice, regardless of the gravity of offence being investigated. They will be subject to a £50 limit, or up to two hours, including a solicitor's travelling time to the police station.

Yesterday Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone refused to make changes to the scheme, which is costing £20 million a year.

He told a deputation of MPs led by Lord Mishcon and Sir Reginald Eyre, together with Law Society representatives, that the present provisions, and a "substantial advance" in the development in legal services in recent years. The Government's proposals would ensure that all who needed legal advice would get it.

The Lord Chancellor said that a volunteer was free to leave a police station at any time. If subsequently arrested for an offence carrying five or more years' imprisonment, he or she would qualify for unlimited advice.

In answer to the deputation's concern that friends and relatives would not have access to the telephone number of the duty solicitor, Lord Hailsham explained that the new rights, about which the police were obliged to inform a suspect, were given to the suspect.

He undertook to review the scheme once it was working and urged support for the regulations when they came before Parliament.

Juries 'more likely to acquit'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Striking evidence that juries are twice as likely to acquit defendants than are magistrates is contained in a new study by the Home Office Research Unit.

The findings, published in the unit's latest collection of papers, will provide strong support for the Government's proposals to abolish the right to jury trial in the case of certain minor offences.

It also provides, for the first time, systematic evidence that defendants who elect jury trial in the belief that they are more likely to be acquitted, are right.

The study, based on 305 contested charges at six magistrates' courts, and 320 contested Crown Court cases, shows that the percentage of acquittals was almost double at the Crown Court: 57 per cent, compared with 30 per cent in the magistrates' courts.

For the most part, acquittals corresponded with identifiable weaknesses in the prosecution case. But, the study shows, juries were nevertheless "systematically more likely to acquit than magistrates", and that "the chances of acquittal are significantly higher in the Crown Court than in magistrates' courts".

In general, chances of acquittal were considerably higher at both courts where confession evidence was absent; prosecution credibility was in question; defendants' explanations stood up under cross-examination and defendants' good character was put in issue. But looking at cases on the basis of type of evidence, the acquittal rates in magistrates' courts was markedly lower.

Less than one tenth of charges brought on confession evidence led to an acquittal, compared with more than one third in the Crown Court, for instance. And in spite of there being more written confessions in summary cases before the magistrates, that would not account "for the magnitude of the difference in outcome": only 7 per cent supported by oral confessions led to acquittal, compared with 40 per cent at Crown Court.

If the credibility of prosecution witnesses was called into question, it had a considerable impact on the outcome of the case in both courts, the study shows. But in the Crown Court it led to an acquittal rate of 73 per cent, while the figure was significantly lower, 57 per cent, at magistrates' courts.

Managing Criminal Justice: Home Office Research and Planning Unit (Stationery Office: £8.40).

Firm seeks share of £70m loans

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

National Home Loans, a newly-formed mortgage investment company, announced yesterday that it had arranged for the possible transfer of a substantial share of the £70 million worth of home loans held by local councils to its own loan book.

The deal, which affects about 7,000 "right to buy" council house owners, is only the first of many such arrangements planned by NHL affecting thousands of people with local authority mortgages.

NHL was launched last October with the aim of taking over existing mortgages from institutions such as councils which want to exchange them for cash. NHL is not a building society.

So far, seven councils have agreed to ask their mortgage borrowers to agree to the transfer of their loans to NHL. Mr Ken Lewis, head of the NHL business, development said: "We are delighted with the positive response rate. Of the £70 million held in mortgages by the councils we could end up with over £20 million being transferred to us."

Wigan and Amber Valley councils have already sent letters to their borrowers asking for their agreement. Only borrowers who agree will have their mortgages transferred. Under the terms of the transfer, NHL promises to charge a mortgage rate of 0.25 per cent below the prevailing statutory local council rate. Borrowers who transferred now would pay 12.5 per cent to NHL instead of 12.75.

Thirty per cent of Wigan's borrowers have agreed to have their loans transferred, and NHL expects a final figure of about 40 per cent.

Women 'better risk on roads'

The Royal Automobile Club and British School of Motoring said yesterday that women drivers were generally more cautious and a better risk on the roads than men.

They supported claims by Answar Insurance, of Eastbourne, that women overall were safer drivers and that the accidents in which they have been involved were less serious. Mr Clive Deakin, the motoring school's deputy managing director, said that there were more male drivers who drink, who drive too fast and take more risks on Britain's roads.

Supporting the Government's Christmas campaign against drink and driving, Mr Deakin issued a warning to his driving instructors that they face instant dismissal if their car is seen in a hotel car park over the Christmas period.

An RAC spokesman said insurance companies regarded women drivers as a "better risk" than men because they travelled less miles and made fewer claims.

Answar Insurance is offering a 20 per cent reduction in its basic premium cover to women drivers, over the age of 25, who do not drink and restrict cover to themselves. "Even allowing for the higher mileage male drivers clock up and the greater numbers of men on the road, women drivers represent a lower risk than men," Mr Geoffrey Williams, the firm's managing director, said.

A survey of 12,000 of the company's policy-holders with comprehensive cover and maximum no-claims discount, showed that claims by men last year for the whole of Britain

were £348, compared with £278 for women.

Although claims by men in London cost an average of 40 per cent more than women, both made the same proportion of claims - about 18 per cent. The average cost of a London man's claim worked out at £389, compared with £276 for a woman. Mr Williams said that a four-year study of 2,000 road accidents by the Road Research Laboratory, for the Department of Transport and Environment, found that male drivers were more likely to be impaired by alcohol, tended to drive too fast for the conditions, and took more risks.

One of Britain's biggest insurers, General Accident Insurance, said yesterday that it offered preferential insurance rates with discounts to women drivers up to the age of 30.

Victims claim damages from sex attacker

Mrs Eileen Walsh, a mother of two, yesterday claimed damages in the High Court from the man who subjected her to five hours of sexual abuse.

Christopher Meah, a minibus driver who became a rapist after suffering injury in a car crash, is also being sued by another woman he raped, "trussed up like a chicken", and stabbed five times.

Meah is serving life imprisonment after pleading guilty to two sexual assaults and a rape, but was awarded £45,750 damages in June 1984 for brain damage caused in the crash, which changed his character.

Meah, who lived in Bow, east London, admitted assaulting Mrs Walsh, aged 26, and raping her, after she was taken to his home, where he raped her, and whether he should pay damages, or the insurers of the car driver responsible for the crash.

This is the first case of its kind to come before the courts, and lawyers regard it as a test case.

Rape victims have received cash from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board in the past, but have never before sued their attackers.

In court, Mrs Walsh, who was allowed to keep her address secret, told how she felt "humiliated and degraded" by the assault in February 1982. Meah had arrived at her former

home in Homerton, east London, at about midnight wielding a knife. Her husband was in prison and she was alone with her young son.

She was forced to carry out degrading sexual acts in the presence of her son. She was ordered to strip and smeared with butter while Meah mauled her. She said: "It was horrible, I felt extremely frightened. I was crying and shaking and thought he was going to stab me. I was very scared."

"As a result of what happened, men in general became repugnant to her," Miss Vivienne Gay, appearing for Mrs Walsh, said.

Mrs Walsh had become clearly depressed and acutely anxious, she said. She was seeking aggravated damages as compensation for Meah's "appalling conduct" and the insult and humiliation she felt at the time, and later when people got to know about her ordeal.

Mr David Kemp, QC, for Meah, said that he was a passenger in a friend's car and suffered multiple injuries when it crashed into a tree at Chigwell, Essex in August 1978.

The driver, Mr Kenneth McCreamer, disappeared and has not been traced, but his insurers were ordered to pay damages to Meah.

The hearing continues today.

Director for Ashley charity



Dr John Rae

Dr John Rae, headmaster of Westminster School, London, who announced earlier this year that he was resigning to look for a new challenge, has been appointed director of the Laura Ashley Foundation. He will start work in April.

Dr Rae would not disclose either his salary or budget of the new foundation, a charitable organization devoted to funding medical projects in India and to giving financial help to late developers in education.

It is being run with money raised from the flotation of the company.

"I am very pleased and excited about it," he said yesterday. "It is just the sort of challenge I was hoping to find."

Youths in court over party death

Committal proceedings began at Lambeth Magistrates' Court yesterday against 11 young people after the death of a schoolboy, Richard Baker, aged 17, at an end-of-term party in Raynes Park, south London, in July.

Charges against Miss Laura McNichol, aged 20, a solicitor's secretary, of Wimbledon, were dropped. Seven youths are charged with murder and three with impeding apprehension and prosecution.

Alliance choice

The Liberal SDP Alliance has chosen Mrs Margaret Collins, a school teacher, of East Grinstead, West Sussex, as prospective parliamentary candidate for Hove, which is held for the Conservatives by Mr Timothy Sainsbury.

Turkey record

A turkey weighing 77lb 6oz was sold for what was thought to be a record price of £3,500, or £45 a pound, at the Butchers' Hall, London, yesterday. It was donated to an appeal for children's homes.

Tourists flock to join pilgrimage holidays

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Inter-Church Travel, the Thomas Cook subsidiary, specialising in holiday travel with a religious motive yesterday reported a boom in business, especially in trips to the Holy Land.

This year has seen a 40 per cent increase at Inter-Church, which, since its launch in 1954 to promote Christian unity through travel has earned the nickname of God's travel agent. Bookings for next year are already showing an upswing.

This year's growth in holiday pilgrimages is the biggest increase in a single year for Inter-Church, according to Mr Douglas Cady, its director and general manager. Additional promotion probably accounts for some of the increase, he believed. But three-quarters of the agency's business comes from outside organizers of groups which ask Inter-Church to arrange tailor-made tours.

The firm's managing director,

described as three ft tall, with short, dark hair and boyish ways, had frightened other people by shouting, using foul language and threatening to set her dog on them.

Detective Sergeant Raymond Needham, of the City Road CID, who is compiling a report on last Thursday's bleaching incident, said allegations of the girl frightening other residents had reached him on Sunday and he was investigating.

The girl cannot be prosecuted because she is under the age of legal responsibility.

They also alleged that the girl,

Hopes dashed

A final attempt to save the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra failed yesterday after plans to take it and its sister Symphonietta to Bristol were dashed when the city council's Labour group said it could not support the scheme.

It had been hoped that a move to Bristol would solve the orchestra's pressing financial problems in Bournemouth.

Headmaster accused of indecency with pupil

The headmaster of a mixed private school in Cornwall was accused yesterday of having unlawful sexual intercourse with a female pupil aged 15.

Michael Bettsworth, aged 41, headmaster of a school near Truro, denied two charges of unlawful intercourse with the girl and also indecently assaulting her. He further denied indecently assaulting another girl aged 15.

The girl at the centre of the allegations is no longer at the school. She told a jury at Bodmin Crown Court that she had sexual intercourse with Mr Bettsworth on four or five occasions in her dormitory, while her room-mates were away for the weekend.

But one of her room-mates heard Mr Bettsworth make an assignment and the school's governors were alerted.

The girl alleged that after the police were called Mr Bettsworth told her to stick to her story. She was to tell them that she frequently visited the headmaster's study because she was upset about events at home.

Mr Bettsworth visited her dormitory simply to turn out the lights and make sure she was all right.

"He said he had saved me loads of time and now I had to save him and his family," she told the court.

The case continues today.

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Call at 32 Savile Row this Christmas. We don't just make a man's clothes. We undertake to make his day.

Ultimate indulgent knitwear. V-neck patterned intarsia Chester Barrie pullover, made and hand-stitched in Scotland from pure cashmere. £225.00

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PARLIAMENT DECEMBER 9 1985

Chances for UK technology

Channel link

UK 'in at the beginning' of Star Wars research

DEFENCE

The agreement enabling British companies and research institutes to participate in President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative opened for British research possibilities which it could not afford on its own in technologies that would be at the centre of tomorrow's world. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, said in a Commons statement on the agreement.

It would bring jobs that would otherwise be created abroad, he said, and expressed confidence that the industries of the western world would participate in the research programme.

But Mr Desmond Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, said the Opposition deplored the agreement which Mr Heseltine had so hastily signed and believed it would escalate the arms race. Mr Heseltine had been duped by the Americans on Friday, Britain would gain paltry sums from this miserable agreement and would suffer a brain drain to the United States.

The Ministry of Defence and the Foreign Office were quickly becoming the outer offices of the Pentagon and the White House.

Mr Heseltine said: The Government's policy towards the Strategic Defence Initiative remains firmly based on the four points agreed between the Prime Minister and President Reagan at Camp David in December 1984.

That the western aim is not to achieve superiority, but to maintain a balance taking account of Soviet developments.

That SDI related deployment would, in view of treaty obligations, have to be a matter for negotiation.

That the aim is to enhance, and not to undermine, deterrence.

And that East-West negotiations should aim to achieve security with reduced levels of offensive systems on both sides.

It was in this context that, at Camp David, the Prime Minister told President Reagan of his firm conviction that the SDI research programme should go ahead as a

prudent hedge against Soviet activities in the same field.

Earlier this year, the United States invited her Nato allies (and certain other allies) to participate in the SDI research programme.

Following this invitation, we have engaged in detailed discussions with the US Government on the nature and scope of the research which could sensibly be undertaken by United Kingdom firms and institutions.

These complex discussions have now been completed and agreement has been reached on an information exchange programme, on the areas where British companies and institutions have expertise which might form part of the US-funded SDI research programme, and on the mechanisms to facilitate this cooperation.

The confidential memorandum of understanding reached between the two governments safeguards British interests in relation to the ownership of intellectual property rights and technology transfer, and provides for consultative and review mechanisms in support of the aims of the memorandum.

The exchange of research programme goes to the heart of future defence technologies. Participation will enhance our ability to sustain an effective British research capability in areas of high technology relevant to both defence and civil programmes.

Now that agreement has been reached on the memorandum of understanding, British companies and research institutions have the opportunity to compete on a clearly defined basis for the research contracts which are on offer from the United States Government, as well as to participate in an information exchange programme on a fully reciprocal basis for the mutual benefit of the United Kingdom and the United States.

To act as a focal point for British participation and to liaise with the US SDI participation office, I am establishing immediately within the Ministry of Defence an SDI participation office, with representation from other interested departments. This office will work in the closest concert with British firms and institutions interested in such participation.

Mr Davies: We deplore the agreement which he so hastily signed on Friday with Mr Caspar Weinberger (the United States Defence Secretary). We deplore it because the agreement gives total Government endorsement not only to Star Wars but to the principle and strategy behind the Star Wars project.

Mr Heseltine was duped by the Americans on Friday. Mr Weinberger got everything he wanted. He got British endorsement of Star Wars and perhaps even more important he got endorsement from one of the major Nato nations of Star Wars. He gave nothing at all in return to Mr Heseltine.

How many contracts and how much money are we going to get as a result of this agreement? It has happened to the £1.5 billion we were told in the press was going to British industry?

There will be a brain drain of British technologists and British scientists from Britain to the United States because security implications will be such that these scientists, at the end of the day, will have to work in American research teams in California and Texas.

Mr Heseltine: It is indicative of his views and the views of the Leader of the Opposition that I should have turned down the opportunities available under this programme. That means that Britain would not have had the chance to participate in the research programme. There would have been no jobs coming to this side of the Atlantic. Our scientists would have been persuaded to go to the other side of the Atlantic in order to help American companies get ahead in the way the Opposition wants to stop our companies competing with.

What the Opposition wants is for Britain to be the one country that did not participate in the research programme.

He made no reference whatever to the fact that the Soviet Union has been working on these technologies for many years and there is this extraordinary view on the Opposition's behalf that it is all right for the Soviet Union to pursue offensive technologies but it is quite wrong for us to do so on our own terms.

Sir Geoffrey Johnson-Smith (Wendle, C) said he warmly welcomed

Mr Heseltine's political endorsement of the SDI strategy and research not only because it would help reduce the possibility of a pre-emptive strike but because it would benefit British research.

Mr James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland, L) said in return for questionable technological advances, Britain would become locked in a system that was a delivery by Sir Geoffrey Howe.

He asked for more details about safeguards for British technology and what steps had been taken to promote advances in technology with the rest of Europe on military and civil research.

Mr Heseltine referred to Europe and other projects in which Britain was involved with other European countries.

Denis Howell (Guildford, C) said the Labour Party failed to appreciate that SDI was a non-nuclear defence system. He asked how it would operate against ballistic missiles.

Mr Heseltine replied: It was impossible to predict this with accuracy at this stage.

Mr Michael Foot (Blancmange, Wrentham, Lab) said Sir Geoffrey Howe had stated that there was no real distinction between research and development and if a start was made on this course then it would have to be proceeded with.

Mr Heseltine replied that Sir Geoffrey had said that research had been under way on both sides of the Iron Curtain for many years and it was naive to believe it could be stopped because it might not be verifiably.

Sir Julian Ridsdale (Harwich, C) said many MPs agreed with the Government's decision particularly because Britain would be taking part in the programme with her allies and it could lead to better value for money for conventional weapons.

Mr Heseltine said virtually all advanced industrialized nations were taking part in this type of research. To deny Britain this opportunity would be a grave disservice.

Mr Robert Hayward (Kingswood, C) asked if the SDI participation office would be adequately manned to give assistance to all the

companies which showed interest.

French and German delegations had been in Washington to try to get a head start on Britain.

Mr Heseltine said it was difficult for him to comment on what Britain's friendly neighbours had done. The key question for the Labour Party was, if it came to office, whether it would withdraw contracts.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) pointed out that the Labour Party had not said a single word about Soviet research, yet the Russians had 100 space launches in the past year, 80 of them military, compared to 20 launched by the Americans.

He asked for an assurance that British involvement would not be restricted to university research but go also to industry.

Mr Heseltine: We shall not make available the memorandum of understanding but will be able to give the clearest answers about protection of intellectual property rights on both sides.

I have made available a copy of a document which sets out broadly the line the Soviet Union has been pursuing for some time.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab) Mr Heseltine repeatedly stressed the importance of the 'opportunities' Star Wars research would present to British industry. It was perhaps his key point. But the disquieting view of British industrialists who have not received many crumbs from the Trident programme?

Mr Heseltine: The agreement will take full account of the views of British industry. I envisaged that we shall be able to protect intellectual property rights on this side of the Atlantic. While the general advance will be available to research bodies or companies on both sides of the Atlantic.

I was not influenced by the Trident programme in my approach. In trying to compete on Trident, we were trying to break into a programme where contracts were already let.

In this programme, we are not in such a situation but are in at the beginning of it. We have the clearest understanding how we can share in it.

Mr Merilyn Jones (Leeds, South and Morley, Lab): Is it the case that fundamental research results will only be available to the American Government? Mr Heseltine shakes his head, but does that mean that research will be protected by Section One of the Official Secrets Act?

Mr Heseltine: It is possible, as this is into advanced technologies, that there will be substantial categorization of defence secrets. The legitimate interests of both countries have been fully protected in intellectual property rights.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Is there any guarantee of contract or new job for British companies?

Mr Heseltine: If one wants to create the minimum chance for them, it is to have a parliamentary Opposition which behaves like this one.

Warren: Will industry be able to use results?

Mr Heseltine said he could give that assurance. It was totally predictable that Labour MPs did not have a harsh world to say about the Russians.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C): Will he make clear to the Opposition that not only have the Russians been working on Star Wars for 10 years, but that they are still carrying on work in Russia without let or hindrance.

On intellectual property rights, if this cannot be shared with the House, can we have an assurance that they will be shared with the companies? Can we have an assurance that industry will be allowed to use what it learns in the research programme?

Public inquiry would kill Channel link - minister

TRANSPORT

A lengthy public inquiry would sound the death knell for a Channel fixed link, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons in a debate on the project.

For the Labour Party now to demand a public inquiry was for them to demand that a fixed link should not be built, the Secretary of State said.

Mr Ridley said in opening that on this occasion the Government wanted to listen to views on the Channel fixed link. They had not decided whether there should be a fixed link or not, but the four schemes were preferable.

The timetable set out last spring was still on course. The responses by the promoters had been, if anything, better than expected. Four valid proposals were received by October 31. These were Channel Expressway, The Channel Tunnel Group, Eurobridge and Eurotunnel.

These proposals were now being thoroughly assessed by a joint Anglo-French group of officials. Numerous outside expert consultants were looking closely at the financial, environmental, engineering and hydrological aspects of each scheme. The risks of plant and animal diseases using the link were being carefully assessed, so was any vulnerability to terrorist attack.

The aim was that the group should report to him and the French minister of transport by Christmas. The Prime Minister had planned to meet the President of France before the end of January to announce a decision on which scheme, if any, should be in due course brought before Parliament for approval.

The Government intended, as soon as possible after this decision, to make a full statement to Parliament explaining the reasons behind its choice, backed up by a White Paper giving as much information as possible.

Negotiations were also taking place with the French on the necessary treaty. The Government intended that, if the decision in January was positive, it would be signed before the end of February. This would be subject to subsequent endorsement by Parliament through the Hybrid Bill procedure. The Hybrid Bill would be introduced during March.

It seemed that it was going to be the thrust of the Opposition case that there should be a full public inquiry into any chosen link. A public local inquiry would bring any chance of a link coming into effect to a full stop.

Opposition MPs all knew there were massive numbers of jobs involved in this project - many of which could go to heavy industry in the north. How could they constantly demand more jobs and then make conditions that would frustrate them?

The contrast (he added) had to be placed without national discrimination. I would be extremely surprised if British industry cannot win a sizeable chunk of the contracts available. I am certain French industry will get its share.

It would be impossible for private promoters to proceed with this project if they were subject to the risks and delay of the public inquiry system.

I make (he said) no apology for saying that we must proceed at reasonable speed. We take an inordinately long time in this country to take, albeit important, planning decisions - 17 years for the M62 extension, 22 years for the M63 extension and 22 years for the M66 extension.

Our competitors abroad, the French for instance, seem always to be able to do things much faster than we can.

On the south-east, that we can. Of course, careful and proper consideration of the environmental and economic impacts of a project on a locality is vital. I yield to no one in my belief that we must consider and consider these things.

But that should not be synonymous with delay, delay of year upon year. Delay as become a weapon in the hands of those who are in order to frustrate development. A lengthy public inquiry would sound the death knell for the link.

The principle of whether there should be a fixed link and if so which scheme, must be determined by Parliament in response to a proposal of the Government. It was a project of national importance, but it was not a local project. The project was unique in that it

special consideration to certain Kent schemes necessary as a direct result of the decision of the British Rail has no proposals for new high speed railway lines in Kent. Many Kent people would want that assurance. Br's main investment programme in Kent was in passenger services, not freight sidings near the port.

The Government wanted a fixed link. It offered great opportunities for individuals, business and jobs; prospects for lower transport costs. Exports would be quicker and more reliable communications with their main markets. Holidaymakers and the tourist industry would benefit.

Such a vast project (he said) offers a boost to the construction industry and to all those companies up and down the country which supply them with the expertise of British engineers and British labour.

It was a more significant than any of these things, the construction of a fixed link will demonstrate the remarkable change that is taking place in the confidence of British industry.

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on Transport, said the impression given right up until including today was that the Government was determined and hell-bent to have a link.

It was going to proceed without a thorough investigation of a whole range of issues, including the impact on transport policy, the impact on the environment, the effects on regional employment policy and the importance of infrastructure development.

It was essential to have a public inquiry. It would be wrong to ride rough-shod over people's views.

Mr Ridley did not seem to have taken account of the tremendous investment in ferries and ports over the last decade. It was argued that Dover traffic would collapse in its entirety and that collapse would ripple out and affect other ports as far as Hull, Southampton and Liverpool. Allowing for some exaggeration, all these things needed to be clarified.

There was a measure of agreement between the two sides that the M20 between the M25 and the link entrance. He hoped that work on the Maidstone-Ashford section of the M20 would start in 1987. Improvements were in hand on the A20. There were already plans to improve the A20 between Folkestone and Dover and once a decision in principle had been taken on a link he would see about it. Local roads might also come under strain and he would give

Tenders soon for Conway crossing

WALES

British Steel believed the building of a Channel tunnel would bring many jobs to the regions, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, told the Commons during questions on unemployment in the Principality.

In November 14 this year, he said, there were 180,835 unemployed in Wales, a 10.5 per cent increase on 103,653 of 1984, since May 1979.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, asked why Mr Edwards did not ensure that the Conway river tunnel was built faster so that a completed expressway could bring more jobs to North-west Wales.

What studies had Mr Edwards made of the impact upon the Welsh economy of an English Channel crossing? He would certainly carry the blame if a second crossing is not built but a Channel crossing is.

Why has Edward allowed himself (he went on) to be frustrated in the building of a second Severn crossing? He would certainly carry the blame if a second crossing is not built but a Channel crossing is.

Majority consent does not exist

The agreement specifically acknowledges that the essential condition for reunification - the consent of the majority of the people of Northern Ireland - does not exist yet. In the meantime, there is to be a deliberate exercise to remove the grievances of Catholics in the province. If this effort is successful, it may help to reconcile them to the present constitutional arrangements.

There seems less chance that the process of consultation, even if successful, will make the Protestants ready to enter a united Ireland within the foreseeable future. It is true that they will benefit from any improvement in security. Closer practical co-operation between North and South will be encouraged in a number of other spheres as well.

Protestants are unlikely to become enthusiastic about a consultative process in which their own elected politicians have no part. Moreover, the better the status quo becomes, the less reason there will be for those who have no emotional attachment to the idea of reunification to seek major constitutional change.

The logic of the agreement suggests that Dr FitzGerald appreciates as well as anyone that reunification will be the consent of the Protestant majority in the North would be intolerable in principle and in practice, that he knows the day of Protestant acquiescence is not about to dawn, and that he believes the interests of the Catholics in the North are best served by improving conditions for them here and now, without worrying too much about constitutional dreams.

The genesis of the agreement supports this interpretation. Towards the end of last year, before Mrs Thatcher's disastrous press conference following her Chequers meeting with Dr FitzGerald, there was talk from the Republic of even amending their constitution so as to remove the claim to sovereignty over the whole of Ireland.

Battle for a Jersey valley: 2

Petition to Queen delays flooding

The elected assembly in Jersey has already voted narrowly in favour of turning Queen's Valley into a reservoir. HUGH CLAYTON, Environment Correspondent, reports that opponents of the scheme will ask the Queen to reject the vote.

The elected assembly that governs Jersey will probably soon vote again to turn Queen's Valley into a reservoir. HUGH CLAYTON, Environment Correspondent, reports that opponents of the scheme will ask the Queen to reject the vote.

ship with the island is still feudal. A residual prerogative remains, and we shall give her the opportunity to use it.

The Queen's jurisdiction over Jersey is part of her inheritance from William the Conqueror, whose Norman ancestors brought the island into their dukedom long before he invaded England. As far as Jersey is concerned, she is Duke of Normandy as well as Queen.

Opponents of the flooding of Queen's Valley, where she owns land, are offended by the wording of the draft law that is meant to enable work to start. One clause "protects the reservoir from intrusion by injunction except in cases of negligence."

If objectors find as the project goes ahead that they dislike some aspect of it, they will not be able to challenge it in court. Such challenges are

frequent in England, where a court case involving the extension of the M40 motorway beyond Oxford will be heard today.

Mr Vernon Tones, attorney-general of Jersey and a Crown officer has explained to the States, the local elected assembly, that in English law a public authority building something under statutory provision "is protected against injunctions granted against it."

He was responding to a request for information from Senator Mrs Jane Sandeman, one of the 52 members of the States. "They suppress litigation without having a public inquiry, and then say it is done in England," she told *The Times* last. It is just not true."

She fears the draft reservoir law as a possible precedent for other measures that might restrict the scope of opponents

£440,000 Bugatti

The 1932 Bugatti Type 55 Super Sport Roadster, first owned by Lord Rothschild, that was bought by a private bidder at Sotheby's yesterday for £440,000, a European record for a car at auction.

A campaign by *The Star* for action against solvent abuse was praised by the Press Council today, but the newspaper was criticized for a misleading use of figures.

The council upheld a complaint by Mr D. J. Roberts, director of the British Aerosol Manufacturers' Association, that *The Star* improperly exaggerated the figures by combining them with deaths from sniffing butane fuel gas and failed to remedy this false impression.

The newspaper ran a feature by Jan Walsh headlined "Killers Across the Counter", which said that last year 41 children died after sniffing spray cans and in 1983 the toll was 33.

Mr Roberts complained that, according to data from St George's Hospital in London, there were eight deaths from aerosol abuse in 1984 and 12 in 1983.

MPs want curb on magistrates

New laws aimed at curbing magistrates who send too many young offenders into custody for minor crimes are today proposed by an all-party group of MPs (Colin Hughes writes).

The Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group says in a consultation paper that statutory rules under the Criminal Justice Act have failed to control the unnecessary use of detention centre orders and youth custody sentences, including the "short, sharp shock."

Although the overall number of custodial sentences imposed on juveniles aged 14 to 16 fell by 5 per cent in the first year of the Act, those on young adults aged 17 to 21 rose by 3.5 per cent. The group says many courts have applied the rules "in a very loose manner."

In some recent cases magistrates have justified custodial sentences by saying that the young offender failed to respond to "counsel's" or "conditional" discharges. In others they have imposed custodial sentences for minor theft on the grounds that the crime was "serious" that another sentence could not be justified.



Geoffrey Smith

The first meeting of the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Conference will take place tomorrow in exceptionally difficult circumstances after Mr Tom King's gaffe in Brussels last week. His remarks were particularly damaging because they contained such a large measure of truth.

The difficulty is that it is a truth which cannot be openly acknowledged. Yet it needs to be tacitly accepted if the new arrangements are to stand any chance of success.

Mr King has freely admitted that he should not have said that in making this agreement Dr Garret FitzGerald "has, in fact, accepted that for all practical purposes, and into perpetuity, there will never be a united Ireland."

It is not for Mr King to put words in Dr FitzGerald's mouth, especially when these words run counter to the illusion that the Irish Prime Minister must be hoping will be accepted by the Catholic community north and south of the border - that the new arrangements will bring nearer the day when Ulster Protestants freely accept reunification.

Ministers should also be careful how far they claim to look into the future. "Never" is not a word that hovers on the lips of successful politicians.

Yet Mr King would surely have been accurate to say - even if he would still have been unwise to say it - that the logic of what Dr FitzGerald has accepted means that he is concentrating on making partition work.

The agreement specifically acknowledges that the essential condition for reunification - the consent of the majority of the people of Northern Ireland - does not exist yet. In the meantime, there is to be a deliberate exercise to remove the grievances of Catholics in the province. If this effort is successful, it may help to reconcile them to the present constitutional arrangements.

There seems less chance that the process of consultation, even if successful, will make the Protestants ready to enter a united Ireland within the foreseeable future. It is true that they will benefit from any improvement in security. Closer practical co-operation between North and South will be encouraged in a number of other spheres as well.

Protestants are unlikely to become enthusiastic about a consultative process in which their own elected politicians have no part. Moreover, the better the status quo becomes, the less reason there will be for those who have no emotional attachment to the idea of reunification to seek major constitutional change.

The logic of the agreement suggests that Dr FitzGerald appreciates as well as anyone that reunification will be the consent of the Protestant majority in the North would be intolerable in principle and in practice, that he knows the day of Protestant acquiescence is not about to dawn, and that he believes the interests of the Catholics in the North are best served by improving conditions for them here and now, without worrying too much about constitutional dreams.

The genesis of the agreement supports this interpretation. Towards the end of last year, before Mrs Thatcher's disastrous press conference following her Chequers meeting with Dr FitzGerald, there was talk from the Republic of even amending their constitution so as to remove the claim to sovereignty over the whole of Ireland.

I genuinely felt that by being there I could moderate his excesses'

Bob Astles: The years of terror with President Amin

Few survivors of Idi Amin's hideous regime in Uganda in the 1970s can recount its horrors as can Bob Astles, Amin's British-born aide who for several years sat close to the seat of terror. Newly arrived in Britain with the aim of clearing his name, Mr Astles talked at length yesterday to PAUL VALLEY of The Times.

Bob Astles is a strange man. "I never had the influence with Amin which people made out," Mr Astles said. "I saw him fairly infrequently."

Moments later he was observing: "I was the only person he could trust because I never asked him for anything - no fine house, no privileges, no Mercedes-Benz. I was the only one, perhaps because I was white, who he could be sure was not after his job and his life. If Idi Amin ever had a sincere friend, it was Bob Astles."

"I was the only person who could cope with him. The other members of his Government would phone me and say: 'Can you come quickly - he is out of control.'"

"I would go and let him shout and rail at me and then I would try to calm him down. I was one of the few people he trusted," Mr Astles returned to Britain this week, stateless, forced to renounce his adopted Ugandan citizenship as a condition of his release from the country's top security jail.

He believes he had plenty of evidence to clear himself of all the allegations made against him. The most notorious of these are complicity in the murder of Uganda's Archbishop Luwero, British-born businessman Robert Scamilton, four European journalists, and the Kenyan businessman Bruce McKenzie whose light aircraft was blown out of the air by a bomb after Amin had presented him with a parting gift of a stuffed animal head.

He is also often accused of having an influential role in the State Research Bureau, the most ruthless of Amin's death squads. Mr Astles estimates the Bureau killed about 7,000 people, but human rights organizations put it as high as 200,000.

"I have answers to all this," Mr Astles says. "I have been proved guilty of nothing. I will produce the evidence."

The two men met in the Congo in 1964 when Mr Astles was asked to ferry arms for the secret service of the then President Milton Obote.

"Amin was an impressive man, Mr Astles recalls, a dedicated soldier, testator and an excellent leader of men. He was a considerable officer, concerned for the welfare of soldiers and civilians."

Having joined Britain's colonial civil service in 1952, Mr Astles was posted to Uganda where he was a supervisor of works for 11 years. When Uganda became independent in 1962 he used his British government gratuities to buy an old aircraft and founded Uganda Aviation, forerunner of the national airline. In 1963 he joined Uganda Television and was promoted to manager, a job he held until 1971 when Amin seized power from the Obote Government.

Amin asked him to continue at Uganda Television but, as a supporter of Obote, Astles refused and was shortly jailed in

Makindye prison. Twelve weeks later he was taken, shackled, to his old television station for a public interrogation by the State Bureau.

"They made one mistake," Mr Astles said. "They told me how long the programme was to last and let me glimpse the question which Amin personally had drawn up. I was able to spin out the argument on the first two so that they ran out of time before they could get to the tricky ones."

Amused, Amin released the Englishman to his farm on the shores of Lake Victoria, where Astles stayed for four years until 1975 when Amin asked him to put Uganda Aviation back on its feet.

"From then on I entered the most bizarre period of my life," Mr Astles says.

He claims that for the next four years he went continually in and out of favour with the quixotic dictator, occupying a variety of posts - leader of the anti-corruption squad, special adviser for British affairs, and finally manager of the Cape Villas Hotel.

Life with Idi Amin Dada, according to Mr Astles, was full of mad gestures. It was particularly chilling that, though they sprang from insanity, there was a cold calculation about them.

"Amin was always, even in his early days, capable of controlling and exploiting this part of his personality," said Mr Astles. "It was a consistent tactic. When the phone rang, you never knew whether it was going to be: 'How are you my old friend?' or 'You are a spy plotting against Uganda.' He pretended to be furious, but he had not lost his temper, it was part of a deliberate plan, as was his buffoonery."

Amin once took Mr Astles and two girlfriends for a jaunt in an amphibious car that was designed to be eased gently into the water from a beach. Amin, laughing, drove it off a 48-inch rock ledge into Lake Victoria. It sank. Laughter turned to fury.

"He said it was my fault because I hadn't closed my door properly."

Amin's unpredictability was reflected, too, in his foreign policy, where Mr Astles often acted as an unofficial intermediary with foreign powers.

In 1978 Amin decided to go to war with Tanzania. It was utterly wrong and having got into a position he couldn't get out of, he forced the Arabs to assist in the war. One of the countries most reluctant to help was Libya, but Amin told Colonel Gaddafi that if he didn't send assistance then Uganda would turn to Israel for help. Gaddafi reluctantly sent troops.

"There was always good and bad, sane and insane in Idi Amin. He was both a buffoon and a ruthless killer. But the buffoonery which was at first a clever tactic, eventually slipped into a kind of wild irrationality which became highly dangerous."

"The liquor was the first



Astles with Amin in intimate conference: "It would have been dangerous to refuse."

How foreign diplomats were humiliated

When Amin was once determined to humiliate the foreign diplomatic corps in Kampala, he summoned them all to a presidential rally which he insisted on holding in the remote north of the country, according to Mr Astles.

He then contacted all the airlines and told them to make sure there were no seats on planes available to diplomats that day. They had to drive for six hours and the Chinese delegation even had to walk the last 10 miles because their Mercedes-Benz broke down.

"Just before he was due to make his address, the Big Man summoned me and asked what I thought of his speech," says Mr Astles.

"It was four sentences, written in Ki-Swahili. They said: 'Africans like chickens. Every African wants to own his own chicken. Africans will not allow Russians to come to their



1975: White man's burden.

problem. He began drinking in the Congo. Brandy was his drink - he developed a real taste for it. Soon he was drinking brandy with his breakfast."

"As the years went by he became a maniac when he was drunk. The alcohol began to eat into his brain; it caused him great pain and he would swallow Aspirin by the handful. He went for treatment over the years to Cairo, Moscow and eventually Israel."

"The other corrupting influence was the power. In African politics everybody wants to be top man. When you get there you know that everybody is out to kill you, so in defence of power you become more and more ruthless. That is what happened to Amin."

He was, Mr Astles says, suspicious to the point of paranoia of everyone around

him. "On several occasions he accused me of trying to kill him. In the end it became ridiculous."

"Sometimes I was like a friend to Amin; other times he just wanted me around like a dog. I was a sort of court jester. Our relationship became increasingly strained," Mr Astles believes there were at least four attempts by Amin to kill him.

The first was in 1976: "I was head of the anti-corruption office and 30 major cases were investigated with the aim of recovering money. But powerful enemies were made and they fed Amin's suspicion of me."

Mr Astles was arrested and sent to the Nagura Public Safety Unit. The anti-corruption office was sealed and 12 volumes of investigation documents disappeared.

His release three weeks later coincided with an attempt on Amin's life. As the State Research Bureau men came to arrest him, he escaped to Kenya in a small boat. The secret police, fearing to report failure, claimed he had drowned and Amin announced his death.

He fled to England but in the meantime the Israelis staged their raid on Entebbe airport to rescue their hijacked nationals. Mr Astles returned to Uganda to find Amin accusing him of passing on useful information to the Israelis.

When 14 white men kneeled before Idi

"There was a lot of whining about the time when Amin made 14 white men kneel at his feet and swear allegiance - but what they were really annoyed about was the fact that he outwitted them," says Mr Astles in explaining the affair.

"In Uganda at that time - around 1975 - there were a lot of white men without work because of problems between them and immigration. The system was that they were allowed work permits for only two years of duty; most of them had been in Uganda for years and were on their third. The only way they could work was to become Ugandan citizens."

"Fourteen of them approached me. I said I would ask Amin. When I did he said: 'Yes, but I must have my piece of cake out of it. I was not clear what he meant.'"

Tongue-in-cheek, Amin told Mr Astles that the only way he

could get so many naturalizations past his Defence Council (which actually lived in fear of him) was if the white men agreed to join the Ugandan Army Reserve: such loyalty would have to be rewarded with citizenship, he said.

"All 14 agreed. Not one dropped out. After the next meeting of the Defence Council, Amin ordered the 14 to appear on the veranda surrounded by all the brigadiers and colonels of the council."

"He proclaimed their citizenship. Great brass ink-trays were brought out and the white men were finger-printed. 'Now come the oath,' said Amin. 'Kneel and swear.'"

"The whites were furious, but he had tricked them good and proper. They had got what they wanted. Now they had no option to give him what he wanted. That is what really galled them."

Amin wife who was cut into pieces

Bob Astles tells how Kay, the most powerful of the five wives of Idi Amin, died under the knife of a doctor who was performing an illegal abortion. The man was so terrified that he chopped her body into pieces to dispose of it more easily.

He had double reason to be afraid: the doctor was the illicit lover of the President's wife and, as Kay had been out of favour with Amin for some time, it was clear the despot would soon discover who had made the woman pregnant.

The doctor put the dismembered pieces into a sack, went to the door of his surgery and found it surrounded by Amin's State Research Bureau police, who had been tailing the woman. In a panic, the doctor administered poison to his wife, his five children and himself. He was dead by the time the secret policemen entered.

Amin was furious, not at the murder, but at being cheated of revenge for the affray of a presidential cuckolding. He ordered her body to be sewn back together and laid on a bed like a grotesque mummy.

Amin summoned his remaining wives and their children, who numbered around 50, and made them view the ghastly cadaver.

"See," he said with relish, "the judgement of Allah on a Christian woman."

His wife Mary Ssenkatuka, a Ugandan national who is still in the country, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, but the government ignored the summons from the Ugandan High Court because, according to Mr Astles, one of the new Military Council's factions, consisting largely of Amin's former men, feared the courtroom would give Mr Astles a forum in which to reveal their former activities.



Kay: illicit lover.

However three days after the court's deadline expired a senior member of the Military Council offered Mr Astles his freedom if he revoked his Ugandan citizenship and agreed to leave the country without speaking to anyone - an opportunity he seized.

Mr Astles realizes that the most insistent question he must now answer is why he chose to remain in Amin's regime when he saw its hideous nature.

His reply is that he was caught up in events, and it would have been dangerous to refuse the presidential diktat. "You just do not do that sort of thing in Africa. To run would have been cowardice, and that is something Africans never forgive."

"It wasn't me I was protecting - my wife and two children and the people who worked for me. They would have been imprisoned, tortured or murdered if I had stayed away for long."

"Besides, I genuinely felt that by being there I could moderate his excesses."

Rainbow Warrior affair

Wrangling resumes over damages

From Richard Long, Wellington

He said the talks resuming today would concentrate on the damages Paris should pay to compensate for the raising of the Rainbow Warrior, the police inquiry and factors other than the agents. While no official figure has been mentioned, New Zealand newspapers have speculated on a claim of about \$8 million.

Mr Lange said the French Foreign Minister, M. Roland Dumas, telephoned him on December 1 to say that the reparations talks would resume. This came after Wellington had announced that it was considering a marine court of inquiry into the incident, which could make public some details of the activities of the French agents that were not disclosed at their trial because they pleaded guilty.

According to Mr Lange, Mr Dumas accepted his view that the agents should not be on the agenda at the reparations talks. Wellington, meanwhile, has not decided whether to set up the inquiry, although the Transport Minister, Mr Richard Prebble, said last night that he had received a legal opinion on this from the Solicitor-General.

Marcos challenger ends unity hopes

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The Opposition presidential candidate, Mr Salvador Laurel, filed his candidacy papers yesterday, hours after he rejected as "impractical" a proposal by his rival, Mrs Corason Aquino, that their two parties unite in a grand coalition and jointly challenge President Ferdinand Marcos in the February 7 presidential election.

Mr Laurel, aged 57, dismissed Mrs Aquino's compromise proposal one day after he

Milligan's mother now Australian

Sydney (Reuter) - Flo Milligan, London-born mother of comedian Spike Milligan, became an Australian citizen yesterday partly in protest over her son's citizenship battle with Britain.

"I've been a little bit hurt and upset about the way they've been treating my son Spike in London over his passport," she said. "I'm 92 next Sunday and when I go out, I'm going to go out first in Australia."

Born in India, Spike Milligan, aged 67, is seeking Australian citizenship after finding himself technically stateless with Britain, where he has lived most of his life. He now travels on an Irish passport.

In challenging her son, Britain had rejected his years of service to the country, Mrs Milligan said, including war service.

They wanted him to sign allegiance again to the Queen and that's when he spoke to... Prince Charles. He said 'What does your mother think I was doing? Crawling around North Africa for fun?' and Prince Charles agreed with him."

Spike Milligan's father left Ireland as the son of a British serviceman, so it was ridiculous to say her son was Irish.

Health care progress suffers a relapse



Waiting for treatment at the San Judas clinic in Managua, which has been built since the revolution

In the second of a three part series on Nicaragua, ALAN TOMLINSON looks at the country's battered health service.

Nicaragua's achievements in the field of public health, for years the brightest jewels in the crown of the Sandinista revolution, are fading under the weight of guerrilla war and economic crisis.

Dramatic advances in primary health care and preventive medicine in the early years of the revolution earned the country the recognition of the World Health Organisation as one of five model nations.

But they are slowly being eroded by the heavy cost of the war, rebel attacks on medical staff and facilities, defections by doctors and nurses, a serious drugs shortage and poor administration.

The Sandinistas inherited an appalling health problem from the corrupt Somoza dictatorship. Preventable diseases, especially amoebic diarrhoea, were killing 30 per cent of infants in the countryside while half the nation's doctors and

hospitals were concentrated in the capital.

Tuberculosis was endemic, two-fifths of the population had malaria and vaccination campaigns against diseases like measles were unknown. Seven children in ten were malnourished.

The revolutionary government pumped 13 per cent of its

resources into primary health care. Massive vaccination campaigns quickly eradicated some diseases, such as polio, confined malaria to just three per cent of rural dwellers and reduced measles from 3,784 in 1980 to only 112 two years later.

More than 500 new health centres were built, and infant mortality was slashed to 8.2 per cent, one of the most rapid decreases on record anywhere.

But US-backed Contra guer-

illas have singled out the health service for attack, burning down 30 rural clinics and forcing 31 others to close. More than 60 health workers have been killed or kidnapped.

Now whole areas of the countryside where the rebels roam are without medical help once again. Malaria is on the rise in war zones and more measles cases were recorded in the first quarter of this year than in the whole of 1983.

The health budget has been cut. Over 50 per cent of national resources now go on defence. "The rest of us run our departments of leftovers," said one minister. The Health Minister, Dora Maria Telles, admitted recently: "We now have to decide how sick a patient must be before we treat him."

Left with only 1,000 doctors after Somoza's downfall, the Sandinistas opened a second medical school and now 500 doctors graduate annually.

But nearly 900 doctors, nurses and ancillary staff reportedly left the health service in the last two years. The desertions are not only due to

the war and low pay; doctors regaled President Daniel Ortega in June with a long list of complaints about the way the service was being run.

Those who remain work with an increasing shortage of drugs. Nicaragua imports 70 per cent of its medical supplies; to a lack of foreign exchange to buy drugs, due to falling exports, has been added the US trade embargo.

Patients commonly go into surgery without X-ray, sometimes without anaesthetic.

The government is struggling hard to hang on to its early health gains but this summer Managua was hit by a serious outbreak of infant diarrhoea, quickly followed by a devastating epidemic of dengue fever which affected more than half of the capital's 900,000 inhabitants.

Despite the setbacks, "the balance remains positive," says Health Minister Telles. People see a doctor or trained health worker six million times a year compared with 200,000 times before the revolution.

Tomorrow: Labour unrest

Students in China win their point

From Mary Lee, Peking

Four thousand teenage students stood in sub-zero temperatures in Peking's Tiananmen Square yesterday and pledged loyalty to the Communist Party in a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the December 9 Patriotic Students Movement.

Older university students, whose "spontaneous" anti-Japanese and anti-reform protests in September and October resulted in stern official warnings against holding rallies in Tiananmen, remained quiet.

However, some public concession was made to the students who had been protesting about price reforms. An article in the Peking Review acknowledged for the first time that soaring prices and profiteering "have stirred much discontent and a fair amount of scepticism among consumers about the wisdom of price reform."

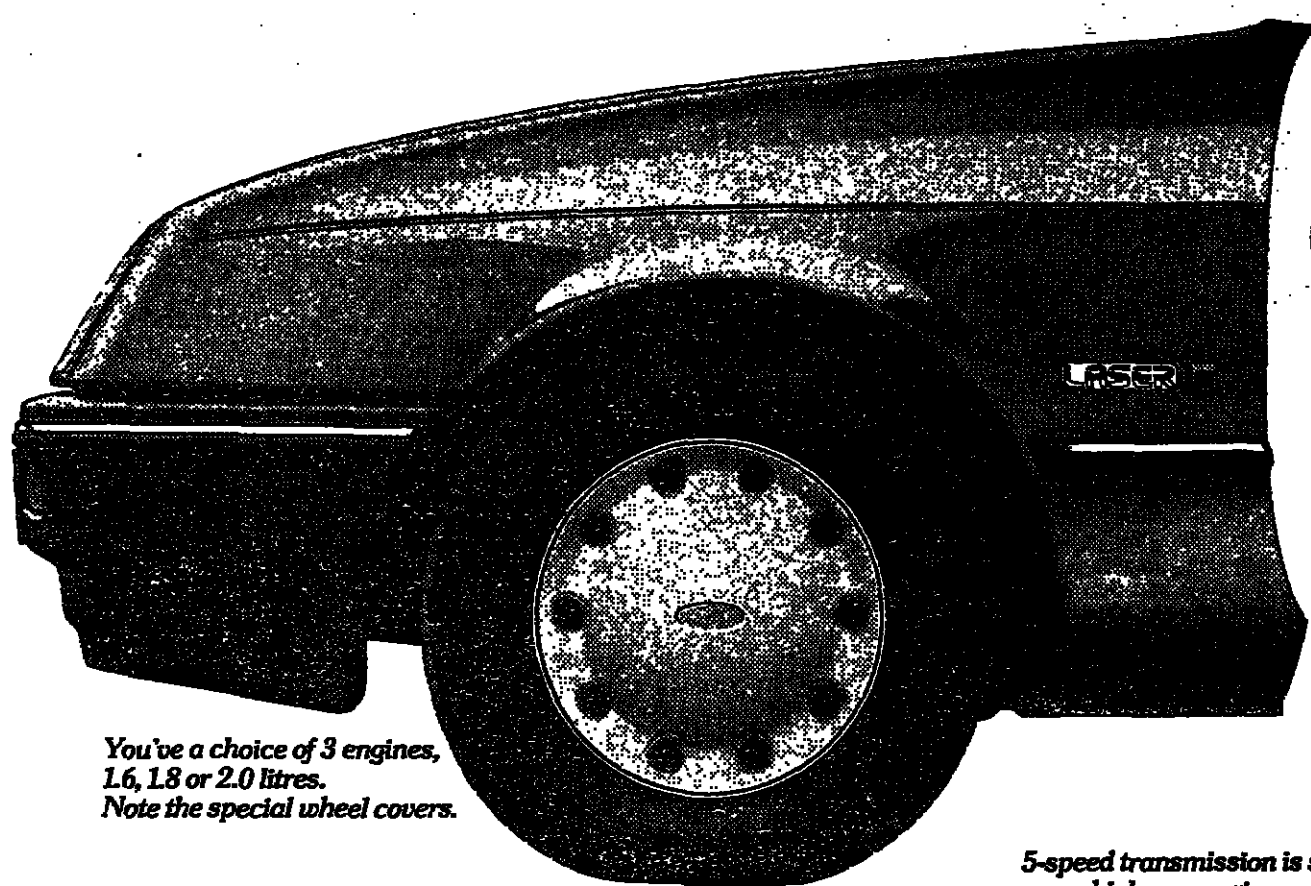
The article, quoting official statistics, said that the retail price index had risen by 5.6 per cent and 8.8 per cent in the first two quarters of 1985, compared with corresponding periods in 1984. Analysts said this meant a drastic rise in the cost of living as the retail price index for the whole of 1984 was only 2.8 per cent up on 1983.

The official acknowledgement that discontent over price rises is widespread, they said, explained the decision last month to make no further moves in price reforms in 1986.

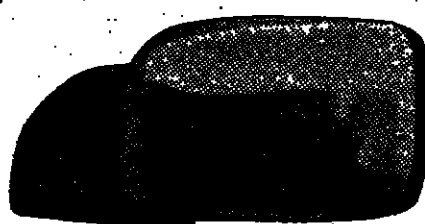
Analysts said only "mindless dissidents" would have defied the official warnings against unauthorized rallies, and expressed no surprise at the uneventful passage of yesterday's anniversary. Speeches by Communist Youth League leaders at Tiananmen highlighted the party's leadership and made no reference to the anti-Japanese element of the movement in 1935.

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No accident
No loss of
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SIERRA LASER II: THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES.



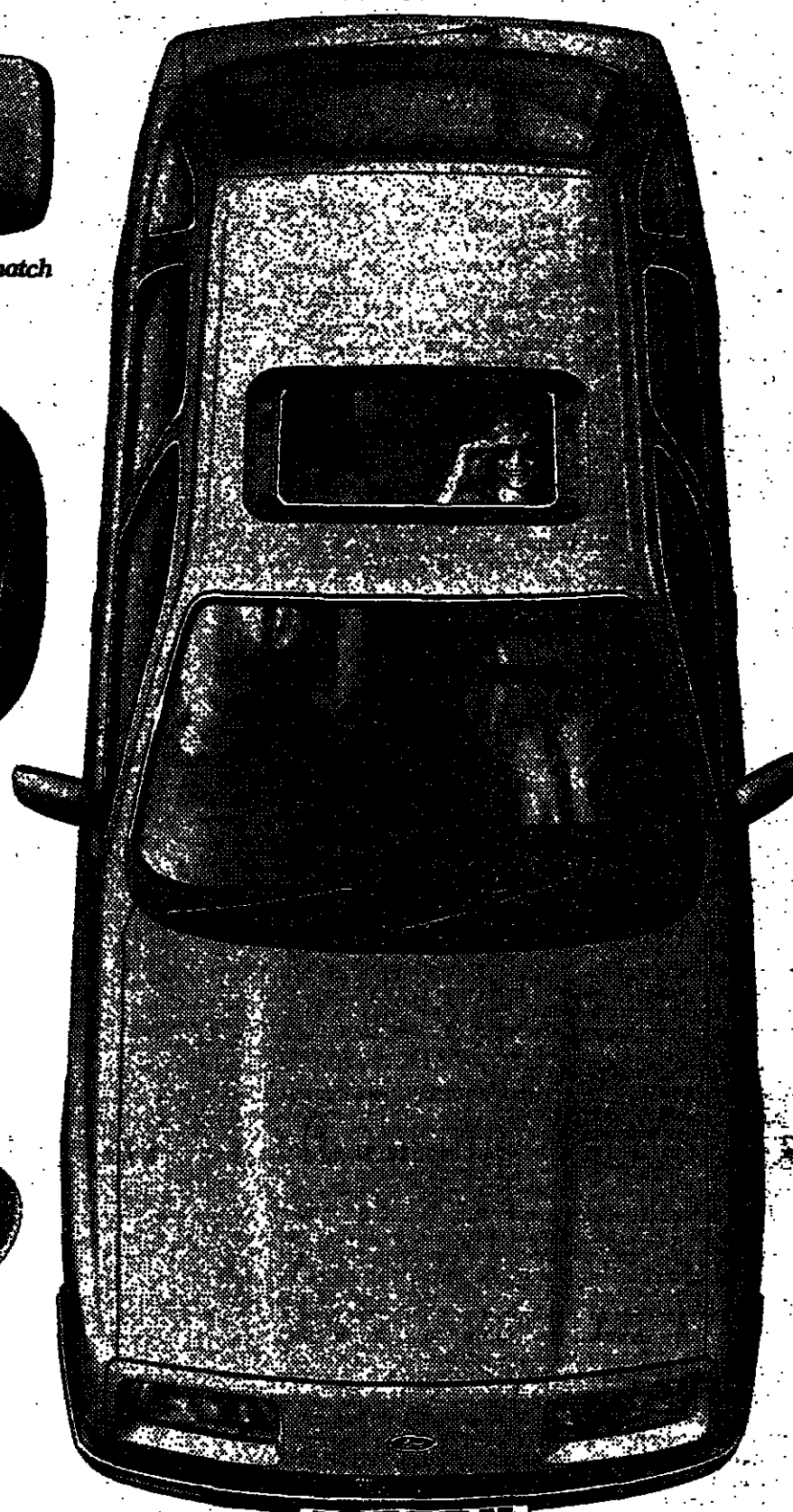
You've a choice of 3 engines, 1.6, 1.8 or 2.0 litres. Note the special wheel covers.



Door mirrors are painted to match body colour.



5-speed transmission is standard whichever engine you choose.



Tilting/sliding screened glass sunroof, a major attraction.

THE LASER LOOKS EVEN SMARTER THE SECOND TIME AROUND. WITH A WIDER CHOICE OF ENGINES AND A RED HOT PRICE.

Here's a chance to buy one of our most special editions yet. The Sierra Laser II.

There's a lot more to this car than a side stripe and a Laser badge.

Take a look round it and you'll see what we mean.

First to catch your eye are the smart new wheel covers, very stylish you have to agree.

Then there are the remote control drivers and passengers door mirrors, which are painted the colour of the body. A small touch maybe, but it makes a big difference to the way the car looks.

The tinted glass adds a touch of class as well.

Then there's the inside. That's had the Laser treatment too.

The seats are covered with a new style of Truro fabric. As are the door panel inserts. There's a four speaker radio/stereo cassette that can literally surround you with sound.

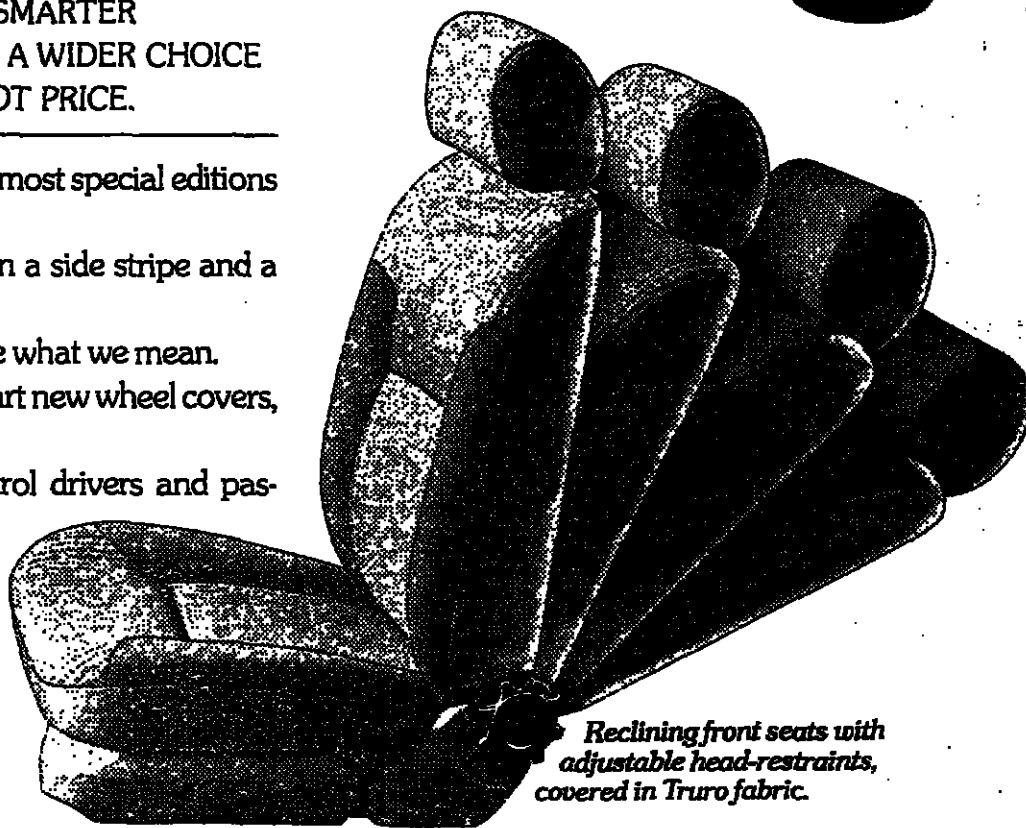
And, perhaps best news of all, the Laser II has a sunroof. It tilts or slides so you can open it come rain or shine.

Engines? Well, you've a choice of three - 1.6, 1.8 or 2.0 litres. They all come with a five speed gearbox. So all you have to do is decide how fast you want to go or how little you want to spend.

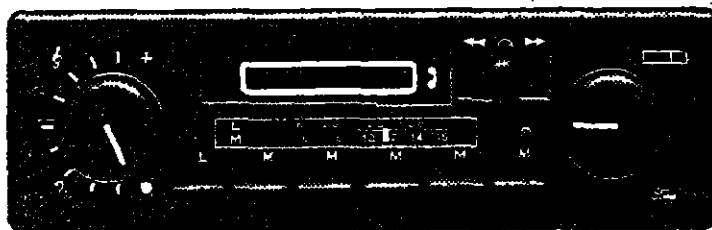
That can be anything from £7,253 for the 1.8 or the 1.6 to £7,629† for the 116 mph* 2.0 litre saloons.

Impressive value.

So, we might add, are the Laser II Estates. Ask your Ford dealer to give you the details.



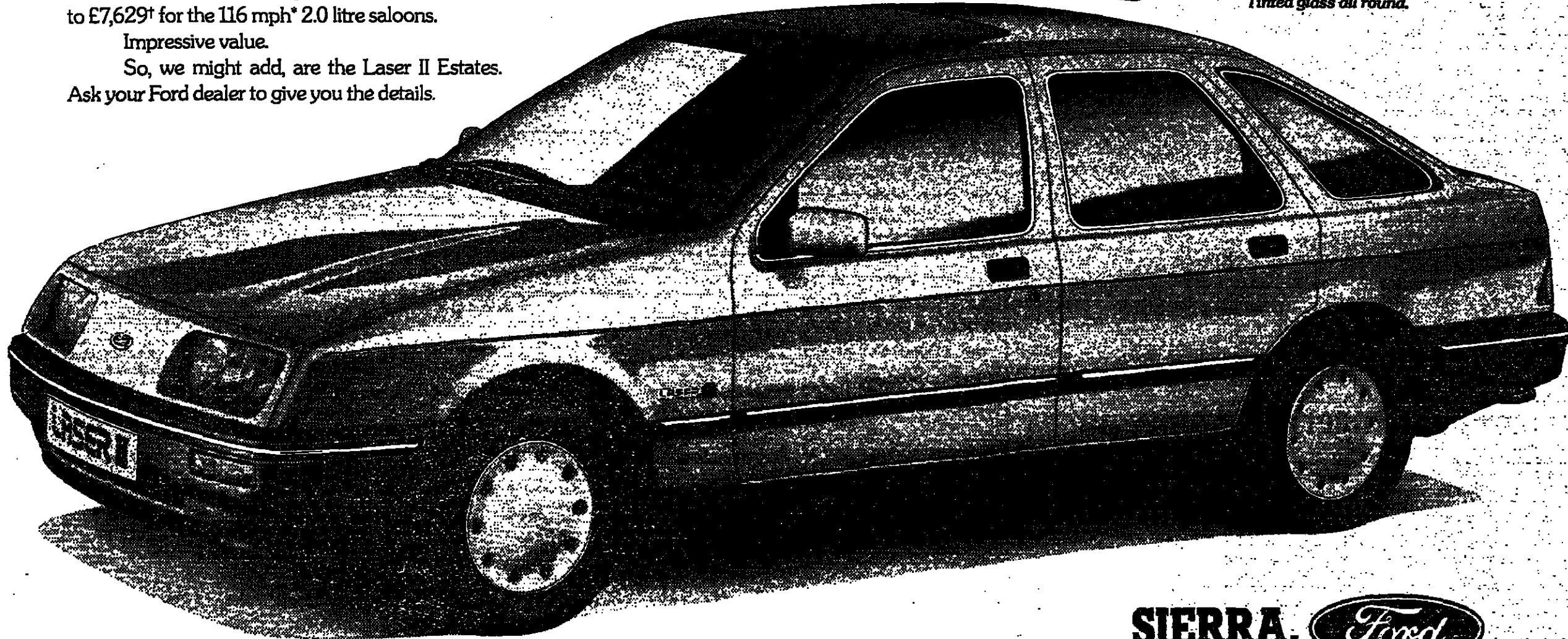
Reclining front seats with adjustable head-restraints, covered in Truro fabric.



Entertainment provided by this push button radio/stereo cassette player.



Tinted glass all round.



SIERRA. 

†Maximum retail prices, excluding number plates and delivery. *Ford computed figures.

New Guatemala President sees control of Army might as priority

From John Carlin, Guatemala

The moderate Christian Democrat, Señor Vicio Cerezo, was declared the official winner yesterday of Sunday's presidential elections in Guatemala, capturing two-thirds of the vote to end 15 years of military government.

Señor Cerezo, a lawyer aged 42, is due to take office on January 14, initiating a five-year term no one is sure he will complete.

A notoriously volatile Army is the sword of Damocles, as one local observer put it, menacing Señor Cerezo's presidency. Señor Cerezo himself has acknowledged as much, saying that his "real task" will be to diminish the Army's power.

The United States, however, is on Señor Cerezo's side. Guatemala, rich in resources and with a population of eight million, borders Mexico and is the final Central American "domino" - the point where Washington is keenest to "draw the line against communism".

"We are dead set against anybody interrupting the democratic process," said the US Ambassador to Guatemala.

As it has done in El Salvador, Washington means to put its money where its mouth is. Immediate financial aid of about \$100 million (\$66.6 million) is expected on Señor Cerezo taking office, a sum urgently needed for overdue oil payments. Señor Cerezo has said he will need \$200 million more in his first six months to avoid a state of virtual bankruptcy.

Ironically, the critical state of the economy is both Señor Cerezo's most urgent problem and his principal source of strength.

The Army, headed by General Oscar Mejía Victores, is leaving office with some relief, sensing its helplessness before an economic crisis which has in recent months provoked riots and anti-government demonstrations.

The new civilian Government offers a guarantee of international aid which Señor

Cypriot poll fails to find a solution

From Robert Fisk, Nicosia

President Kyprianou yesterday emerged from the Cypriot elections with increased political support for his minority Diko Party, but no guarantee that the two main opposition parties will not paralyse his Government in protest at its rejection of UN peace proposals for the island.

If the Opposition - Mr Glafos Clerides's Democratic Rally, and the Communist Akel really believed that the election results would topple the President, they must have been sorely disappointed when the last counts were taken yesterday afternoon. Rally and Akel had jointly forced the dissolution of the Cypriot Parliament to produce an election, but their share of the vote in Sunday's poll fell from 64 to 61 per cent.

Mr Kyprianou's party increased its support from 19 per cent to 27 per cent but Diko's continued minority status still leaves the Cypriot leader vulnerable in Parliament. In short, and even before the parliamentary seats are apportioned in the next 24 hours, elections have changed little and solved nothing.

Over in the Turkish sector of Nicosia, Mr Rauf Denktaş, President of the self-declared "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" was reported to be depressed at Mr Kyprianou's increased vote.

In theory, Akel and Rally could still obtain two-thirds of the seats in Parliament, which would allow them to introduce a clause amending the Constitution. The clause - Article 44 - gives the President a five-year term of office and the opposition still has faint hopes of reducing the five years and forcing Mr Kyprianou out of office.

By yesterday evening more than 270,000 of the country's 330,000 votes had been counted, showing that Rally had obtained 90,173 (34.01 per cent) and Diko had picked up 72,387 (27.37 per cent). Akel obtained 71,801 votes (27.17 per cent) and the socialist Edeak, in loose alliance with Diko, had 29,779 votes (11.27 per cent).

Leading article, page 11



Dr Andrei Sakharov taking his wife, Yelena Bonner to Gorky station for her trip to the West. The shot is from a video film passed to the West German daily Bild, apparently by Soviet journalist Victor Louis.

Brandt unable to fit in Walesa visit

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Herr Willy Brandt, leader of the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD), returned home yesterday after a controversial three-day visit in which the Polish Government fended him as a world statesman.

Herr Brandt, who came with several party colleagues, including the arms control expert Herr Egon Bahr, spent most of his time with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, and a senior Politburo member, Mr Jozef Cyrtek. The official press has been delighted, all the more so because Herr Brandt, unlike other Western visitors, had not found time to visit Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity union.

At a conference in Warsaw yesterday Herr Brandt denied that he had turned down an invitation from Solidarity. In

a reply to Mr Walesa, "I said that my visit would be limited only to Warsaw. One cannot arrange everything at the same time."

The SPD leader did raise some human rights issues with General Jaruzelski, and some of his fellow Social Democrats asked for official intervention in cases of family reunification.

But the dominant impression left by the visit was that the Social Democratic Party is pursuing a second, alternative foreign policy towards East Europe, and especially Poland. While Chancellor Helmut Kohl is repeatedly castigating for what he believes is his support for the German refugee lobby, ex-Chancellor Brandt is listened to with respect on all important issues of foreign policy.

The Vatican synod A perfect example of painless surgery

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The final report of the Vatican's special Synod of Bishops published here yesterday is a perfect example of painless surgery. It obscures the whole of the work of the synod in the concept of the Church as "communio". This concept loosely defines the Church as a series of relationships. Its use avoids specific definition of the roles of the Pope vis-à-vis other churches.

It also serves as a foundation for order in the Church while being totally separate from purely organizational questions or problems within the Church which relate to power. That was why Monsignor Schotte was able to use "communio" as a reply to comments in the press here that the synod had undone a vital part of the work of the council by reviving the comparative importance of the hierarchy rather than insisting of the council's definition of the Church as "people of God", which meant baptized persons whether priests or laity.

The report makes use of the same concept to support the practice of responsibility on the part of every Bishop for the Church's central government which was essential teaching to emerge from the Second Vatican Council and is called collegiality.

Yet, in spite of the report's insistence on the Pope's authority, it confirms the Second Vatican Council's stress on the importance of ecumenism. The synod confirmed that "after these 20 years, we can affirm that ecumenism has incribed itself deeply and indelibly in the consciousness of the Church. We bishops ardently desire that the incomplete communion already existing with the non-Catholic churches and communities might, with the grace of God, come to the point of full communion".

The report has been accepted in its entirety by the Pope. In his comments on the report, Monsignor Schotte said that the synod "views the continuing blessing for the Church. But the synod had also shown, he said, a certain realism in talk of shadows as well as light in the way the council had been applied, referred to the passage in the report that says: "In truth there certainly have been shadows in this post-conciliar period, in part due to an incomplete understanding and application of the council, in part to other causes. However, in no way can it be affirmed that everything

learned from the council has been lost. The aim of the synod was to review application of the teachings of the Second Vatican Council, which closed 20 years ago after three years of debates that changed the whole outlook of the Catholic Church towards the contemporary world. In his comments on the report, Monsignor Schotte said that the synod "views the continuing blessing for the Church. But the synod had also shown, he said, a certain realism in talk of shadows as well as light in the way the council had been applied, referred to the passage in the report that says: "In truth there certainly have been shadows in this post-conciliar period, in part due to an incomplete understanding and application of the council, in part to other causes. However, in no way can it be affirmed that everything

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Ashes of air victims stolen

Tokyo (AP) - Ashes from cremated remains, including those of victims of a Japan Air Lines plane crash in August, were stolen from two crematoriums, officials said here.

Ashes are subsequently sold to criminals who sift through them for gold and other precious metals from the deceased's teeth or jewellery, they added.

Both crematoriums, in Takasaki and Isezaki, are located in Gunma prefecture, 70 miles northwest of Tokyo, where the plane crash killed 520 people.

"It is extremely regrettable. The crematorium had been kept very secure", a spokesman said.

Robots trained as rescuers

Munich (Reuters) - Robots capable of rescuing people from disasters will be developed as part of Europe's Eureka high-technology drive, the West German aerospace and technology group Dornier said.

"Potential applications include... fire-fighting, rescue and disaster missions, as well as the transportation and handling of dangerous materials," it added.

Group linked to arrests sought

Washington - US customs officials are trying to identify a political group linked to the three Ghanaians arrested on Sunday at Newark Airport, New Jersey, on charges of conspiring to buy missiles, anti-aircraft guns and other weapons.

Joseph Mensah, aged 67, from London, was carrying a blue booklet identifying him as a member of the Ghana Democratic Movement, for which the arms were apparently intended.

Deng pledge

Peking (Reuters) - China will back Cambodian anti-Vietnamese forces for 100 years or as long as it takes them to achieve national independence, Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, said.

Keeper mauled

Grand Rapids, Michigan (AP) - Gail Booth, aged 30, a zoo keeper, was mauled to death by a South American jaguar which escaped from its cage as she was doing her final rounds of the day.

Marceau better

The French mime artist, Marcel Marceau, aged 62, (above) is improving in Moscow hospital after emergency surgery for a stomach ulcer. He is expected to be flown back to Paris this week.

Unesco protest

Paris (Reuters) - The president of Unesco's staff association, M Bruno de Padirac, said that he would start a hunger strike today in protest over what he called the agency's "arbitrariness and inconsistency" in staff recruitment.

Minister sacked

Moscow (Reuters) - Trade Minister of the Soviet Republic of Georgia, and his deputy have been dismissed in an anti-corruption drive, a Georgian newspaper said.

£1m British aid

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of Overseas Development, has approved a grant of up to £1 million to the Save the Children Fund to assist famine relief in Sudan.

Tunnelling in

Madrid (Reuters) - Four robbers burrowed into a bank vault from Madrid's sewer system and stole 12 million pesetas (about £53,000) in cash and several safety deposit boxes.

Sour Rambo

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Sylvester Stallone of the Rocky and Rambo film was awarded the annual Sour Apple prize of the Hollywood Women's Press Club as the least noteworthy and most inaccessible star of the year.

Verdict date

Carlo, (Reuters) - A military tribunal trying an Egyptian policeman for killing seven Israeli tourists in Sinai on October 5 will deliver its verdict on December 28, al-Ahram newspaper reported.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

El Salvador: Miguel Orellana

By Caroline Moorehead

Dr Miguel Angel Orellana is one of a number of medical doctors currently being held by the military in El Salvador under suspicion of treating the opposition forces.

Officially, he has not been formally charged or tried, though he is thought to have appeared before an unspecified military tribunal. He is now in Maricao prison.

Dr Orellana, aged 33, was arrested in May near Loma de Remos in the Guazapa region by members of the 1st Infantry Brigade. He is believed to have been tortured before reaching Maricao prison two weeks later.

US patient dies after hormone cancer treatment

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

A patient undergoing experimental cancer treatment at the US National Cancer Institute died from the severe side-effects of the process.

The treatment uses the hormone interleukin-2 to boost the body's immune system. In 11 of 25 patients with advanced cancer there has been significant reduction of tumours. But one side-effect is fluid retention.

Dr Steven Rosenberg, who leads the research with the treatment, said that a patient, not one of the 25 first treated, had died from a combination of the side-effects and his advanced cancer.

Property chief on new charges

Hong Kong (Reuters) - The former chairman of Hong Kong's collapsed Carrian property group, arrested on Saturday on new charges of bribery and conspiracy to defraud, was freed yesterday on bail.

Mr George Tan, aged 53, was released despite objections from prosecutors at a closed-door hearing, court officials said.

His bail was maintained at HK\$52 million (£4.5 million), the amount set when he faced two previous counts of conspiracy to defraud that were linked to the collapse of Carrian with debts of more than US\$1 billion (£700 million), in 1983.

Mr Tan's chief deputy at Carrian, Mr Bentley Ho, was also released on the bail of HK\$2 million set on earlier charges.

Five more blacks die in S Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

At least five people died in the 24 hours up to yesterday morning in continuing unrest in various parts of South Africa, according to bulletins issued by the South African police.

The police said they killed one man on Sunday afternoon, when they fired shotguns on a stone-throwing crowd which refused to disperse outside the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company at Westonaria, on the West Rand. They arrested 23 others.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers said the crowd consisted of union members returning from a meeting in the town of Cadestownville. It claimed two miners had been killed, 30 injured and 41 arrested.

A spokesman for the management, the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, said he believed the police had been summoned by a shopkeeper outside the mine premises.

In other incidents reported by the police, the charred body of a woman was found in a black township near Queenstown, in the Eastern Cape, and a black man and woman died in Khayelitsha, near Cape Town, when their house was set alight. No further details were given.

A black man was also reported to have been hacked to death near Port Elizabeth in a clash between rival black political organizations, the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organization.

The police said they were investigating an allegation that a group of soldiers used their steel helmets to beat an elderly black man to death in a Soweto street last week.

Dhaka summit tackles terror

From Vilijtha Japa, Colombo

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka believes the decision of the seven South Asian heads of state to set up a study group to examine the problem of terrorism is of crucial importance to the future of the region.

In an exclusive interview on board the aircraft flying him back to Colombo from the Dhaka summit of the member states of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation, President Jayewardene said that the need to take a united stand against regional terrorism separatist guerrillas based in India's Tamil Nadu state of terrorism in Sri Lanka.

His meetings with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, over the weekend were very helpful, though time constraints prevented detailed discussions of an actual solution

to Sri Lanka's ethnic problem. The next year, he said, was going to be crucial in the search for a peaceful solution. "If they do not want to settle this issue through democratic ways and discussions, we will have to deal firmly with these murderers," he said, in a reference to the militant separatist Tamil guerrillas.

With the strengthening of the armed forces, Sri Lanka was now ready to deal with them.

When asked about the proposals submitted by the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front in response to the Government's proposals for devolution, President Jayewardene said: "I do not know what the Tamils want."

He explained that what had been offered to the Tamils

virtually amounted to the powers of an Indian state. But he resolutely rejected the Tamil demand of linking the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka into one unit. The people in an Eastern Province did not endorse the Tamil demand for a separate state in the last elections in 1977.

● DELHI: Mr Gandhi reaffirmed on his flight home from the summit that every country in the South Asia Association of Regional Co-operation was "equal". He apparently made the statement in reply to a remark by General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's President, that regional co-operation would have little meaning if India did not treat big and small nations in the region as equals (Kuldip Nayyar writes).

visit had been planned before the summit took place.

The US delegation was accompanied by Mr Michael Baldrige, the Secretary of Commerce, who was understood to be carrying a personal message from President Reagan to American organizers of the talks, which took place under the auspices of the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, a grouping of private US firms and Soviet state trading bodies, expressed the hope that the summit would be followed by an easing of US restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union.

One council official said that in recent years, the US had been using "too much stick and too little carrots" in its trading relations with Russia. He

Aftermath of the Geneva summit Americans seek Soviet trade

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Concrete evidence of the improved diplomatic climate between the two superpowers was provided here yesterday, when a delegation of 450 leading United States businessmen opened talks with Soviet officials as part of a drive to boost bilateral trade in the wake of the Geneva summit.

The US delegation, the biggest of its kind seen in Moscow, included executives from such well-known companies as Coca-Cola, Kodak, Estée Lauder, Down Chemicals, Levi Strauss, PepsiCo, Union Carbide, American Express and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

American sources said that the size of the delegation had increased substantially as a result of Geneva, though the

visit had been planned before the summit took place.

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The improved climate was signalled on Sunday, when Mr Baldrige and 150 of the businessmen flew into Moscow on a special charter flight from New York. Direct air links between the US and Soviet Union have been cut for the past six years and are due to resume on a regular basis next year.

Yesterday, Pravda reflected the importance being accorded to the talks by the Soviet authorities. In an article headlined "Trade is a bridge to mutual understanding," it said that the positive impetus provided by the summit had made it possible for "the regular forum of Soviet and American businessmen to become a major event".

Crisis faces Israeli health care

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel's health service faces collapse through lack of money, directors of government hospitals warned the Knesset finance committee yesterday.

Food, oxygen, drugs - even surgical thread for operations - are running out, and there is no credit available to buy more, they said. A \$10 million (£6.6 million) credit agreed by the Cabinet on Sunday to help the Histadrut (trade union) health fund would bail out its 15 hospitals, but would not do much to help 34 government hospitals dangerously short of supplies.

Some are now using emergency "medicine cabinets", intended for use only in war-time. Treatment for all but extreme emergencies is being cut back or stopped. Even cancer patients are no longer receiving their regular treatment.

Oil heating has been turned off in all but children's wards and intensive care units for lack of fuel.

Out-patients face a long and difficult search for drugs, which are frequently not available in the Histadrut's pharmacies and eventually have to be bought in more expensive private pharmacies. Drugs are being issued in short supplies, which means regular users have to go looking for their medicine three or four times more often.

The Histadrut's financial problems have triggered a general crisis in the service. The fund provides 75 per cent of all public health treatment, but its income has been radically cut by Israel's economic austerity programme.

Reagan lobbies hard for Democrat tax-reform Bill

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan yesterday sent a toughly worded letter to congressmen, warning them that unless they pass a Democratic-sponsored tax reform Bill any reform would be dead for several years.

In a personal letter to all 435 members of the House of Representatives, he said he strongly supported the Bill because it represented essential first steps to real tax reform. He admitted having reservations about some aspects, but said this was not the last word. It was essential that the House keep up momentum while the Senate debated the issue.

"To fail to advance a Bill now will mean maintaining the status quo, a tax system with all its inequities, complexities and tendencies to discourage economic growth. This is not what I want. It is not what the American people want. And I trust it is not what the House wants."

Mr Reagan's action has angered many Republicans who oppose the Bill sponsored by the House ways and means committee as being a distortion of Mr Reagan's original proposals.

If their own version is not passed, they want to scrap the Bill fashioned by Mr Dan Rostenkowski, the committee chairman, and start again. But this would put paid to any Senate Bill next year.

The President, however, has staked his political prestige on tax reform and realizes that only the Rostenkowski Bill has a chance of success. He spent yesterday morning lobbying for it by telephone.

But by going against the Republican leadership, as he did in the summer over social security budget cuts, he left many feeling betrayed and humiliated. This does not augur well for future co-operation with the White House.

Germanies swap spies

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

The West German government spokesman, Herr Friedrich, yesterday confirmed a press report that East and West Germany have exchanged convicted spies.

He described as "pure speculation" the suggestion that the exchange was the prelude to a larger swap involving spies held in British, American and Soviet prisons.

Herr Ost said the exchange was on December 4, but that it involved "small fish" and was

partly the result of a "humanitarian question". It has been reported that East Germany released two West German spies - a man and a woman - in exchange for one of their own.

It is widely believed that a larger exchange is likely. East Germany is said particularly to want the release of Herr Erwin Lutzer, and employee of the Defence Ministry in Bonn, who in June 1979 received a 12-year sentence for espionage.

Fat pickings from the lean look

A new dietary product from the United States claims to benefit everyone: the people who take it get slim, and the people who sell it get rich. But Herbalife's aggressive sales methods have been criticized and its medical claims have been challenged, as Andrew Lycett reports

"Lose Weight Now Ask Me How" read the lapel badges on most people entering the Central Hall, Westminster, one mild evening in October.

Inside, Herbalife, the controversial American corporation using this slogan, was holding a Business Opportunities Meeting. Around 1,000 people had ventured out to hear about the benefits of taking and, equally importantly, selling the weight-control products manufactured by the company.

In five short years Los Angeles-based Herbalife, headed by 29-year-old Mark Hughes, has grown into a \$500 million business offering a basic, four-product "Slim and Trim" programme, supplemented by a variety of vitamins and herbs. However, its aggressive sales methods have been heavily criticized in the United States.

In the US, the company has been forced to reformulate one product and recall promotional literature following a "notice of adverse finding" by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The state of California currently has an action against it, as does the Canadian government.

Herbalife is a variation on the diet of skimmed milk with vitamins

In May 1984 Herbalife extended its operations to Britain, where it hopes to avoid the controversy generated across the Atlantic. Earlier last month Herbalife's American medical adviser, Dr David Katzin, was in London to sound out British doctors about establishing a local medical advisory board. He says this will help present factual nutritional information rather than uncertain medical claims about its products. "People are feeling better and they need to have doctors behind them to say it is OK to get healthy this way."

Professor Victor Wynn, head of the metabolic unit at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, remains sceptical. He says that although there is nothing harmful about Herbalife products, they are unlikely in themselves to contribute much to a weight-reducing regimen, apart from reinforcing a strict calorie-controlled diet.

He adds, "Herbalife offers a variation on the slimmers' diet of skimmed milk with vitamins. How-

ever, it does have one vital extra. In the treatment of obesity the most important thing is an element of behaviour modification. I could put someone individually on a Herbalife-type diet and it would do no good. However, by getting people to attend meetings where they're praised for their advances and getting them involved in selling the product, Herbalife appears to be telling people they can actually live on eating less."

This successful business already has 25 staff at its pristine headquarters in Slough, and claims 25,000 distributors, operating what it calls "multi-level marketing". In its first year here, Herbalife had sales of \$6.7 million and expects \$10 million in 1985-6.

Some of those 25,000 distributors were in the Central Hall, Westminster, in October to bear witness to the weight-reducing and revenue-earning power of Herbalife products. The platform was decked out with green and yellow plants (the Herbalife colours). Two large TV screens at the front of the hall displayed the Herbalife logo.

Loud American rock music was playing. Suddenly, just as Bruce Springsteen reached the climax of "Born in the USA", the screens sprang into life to show a blonde woman in a bright blue jumpsuit, sweeping - half running and giving a strange whoop - on to the centre-stage to rapturous applause.

Introducing herself as Caroline Hazledine, she quickly launched into a sales pitch about Herbalife and its founder Mark Hughes.

Hughes, she said, was only 18 when his mother died of a drug overdose caused by addiction to slimming products. This encouraged him and his friend Richard Marconi to look for a healthier way of losing weight. It was the mid-1970s, when trade with China had just opened up. The two became interested in Chinese herbs, which they formulated in a "basic health programme", first marketed in the United States in February 1980.

That year Herbalife turned over \$2 million (the faithful in Central Hall clapped). The following year \$10 million (more applause), in the third, when it expanded into Canada, \$58 million, in the fourth, when it took on Australia, \$140 million, and in the fifth, when the United Kingdom was added, \$512 million (the clapping and whoops were tumultuous).

"However", Caroline added, pointing at the Herbalife tins piled



Lawrence Thompson addresses the meeting: "All you need is the desire to improve yourself financially and the willingness to work"

high, "there is only one star of this company: it is on that table."

She asked anyone in the audience who had used the product to stand up. Eventually, around 40 people, who had lost more than 30 pounds, were asked to come up on the stage.

Under the glare of the video lights they told their weight loss stories. Giuseppe, in his teens, had lost 34 pounds and "gained some good muscles". Daphne Sherman had lost 30 pounds in just two and half months. She had "more energy than ever before". Colin from Brighton had lost 52 pounds in 11 weeks. Not only was he healthier but also had "the healthiest bank balance in Brighton".

Supervisors can buy supplies at half-price

This was the cue for a similar review of financial success stories. First we were told a bit about the marketing system. At the basic level, for £25, you buy a Distributor's Kit comprising the four main products in the Herbalife Slim and Trim programme. Formula One is a soy-based protein powder which users take with milk or orange juice twice a day, and then are allowed one normal meal of 700 calories; Formula Two is a special blend of 14 herbs, plus kelp, lecithin, B-6 and cider vinegar; Formula Three is a "multi-vitamin multi-mineral formu-

la... provided for balanced nutrition", and Formula Four is a linseed oil tablets, supplying "essential... unsaturated fatty acids not produced by the body".

Under consumer protection law you have eight days to make up your mind about these products. Then you can become a consultant, entitled to buy products at 25 per cent discount. Sell a bit more and you are called senior consultant, with a 30 to 42 per cent discount, and finally, if you turn over more than \$4000 a month, you are a supervisor, buying products at half-price.

On the Central Hall platform a second queue of high-earning distributors went through their stuff to much applause. One made £46,000 in seven months, another £8,000 to £10,000 per month. A merchant seaman from South Wales gave up his job to join his wife and family when he found out how much she was making from selling Herbalife.

Finally the star of the show, a man described as able to "motivate the dead", was presented - Lawrence Thompson, Herbalife's Texas sales director, over on his quarterly visit to Europe.

Looking like a younger Bruce Forsyth, with jutting jaw, gleaming teeth and sharp pin-striped suit, the tanned Thompson related how his friend Mark Hughes had prevailed on him to sell what he called "herbife". At each stage he barked at Hughes' advice - "All you've got to do is use the products, wear the button and talk to people". But he

persevered and was now making big bucks.

The following day, he said, he would impart the recipe for success in a training programme which could be called "How to earn \$10,000 a month in 90 days". "It is very rarely that the average person gets this opportunity - not just the commodity, but the timing and the way to get it to the market-place". All that was needed from participants was "the burning desire to improve yourself financially" and "willingness to work".

"We took that burning desire, we took that willingness to work and put it with the commodity and it made us wealthy."

That is certainly true of multi-millionaire Mark Hughes, who owns 54 per cent of Herbalife (there are five other limited partners).

The company makes no therapeutic claims for its products

Last year Hughes was married for the second time (to a Swedish former beauty queen). He splashed out \$7.3 million to buy Kenny Rogers's one-time home in Bel Air and on his honeymoon acquired another beachfront property in Hawaii. For running around Los Angeles he has two Rolls-Royces and a Mercedes.

Formula Two of the Slim and Trim programme was described in the 1982 Herbalife Career Book as "the Miracle Worker", relieving

everything from acne and cancer to ulcers and venereal disease. The US federal FDA objected to this and asked Herbalife to delete such medical claims. It also insisted the company remove from Formula Two the herbs mandrake and pokeweed, which it considered unsafe. Herbalife duly complied.

Health and Welfare Canada are soon to bring 24 charges against the company "relating to false or misleading advertising in the Herbalife Career Book".

In Britain the company says it sells only nutritional products for which it makes no therapeutic claims. It states that each formula is "a weight-reduction aid only when used with a calorie-controlled diet". Its literature carefully follows these guidelines.

But as Dr Mick Mills, a West Country GP who attended the professionals' meeting with Dr Katzin, points out, it is not always easy to control the enthusiasm of medically unqualified distributors in the field.

With Florafibre tablets designed to boost fibre in the diet at £3.14 and NRG at £10.06 for a month's supply, it is possible to spend as much as £100 a month on Herbalife products. The company says this is less than the cost of the two-meals a day which the participants are advised to forgo.

However, Dr Mills says Florafibre is "a very expensive way of taking fibre in the diet" and adds that it is impossible to say either how much the herbs in Herbalife products cost or quite what scientific effect they have.

Snowed under by a song

No one knew it at the time, but by tuning into what served as a pop music programme on the wireless 43 years ago this month, they were in at the start of a revolution. Suddenly, a new dimension had been added to Christmas, one which, in its way, was to become as much a part of the season as cards, trees and turkeys. Bing Crosby had just recorded "White Christmas".

It was the time, being whistled and hummed as women queued for their seasonal double food ration, or as they filled the shells in the munitions factory. Men burning in the sun of the Western Desert in the month after El Alamein forsook LHM Martini for dream of snow covering the rooftops back home.

Such is the way of pop tunes. In 1942 "White Christmas" by Irving Berlin was at the top of what was then called the hit parade on both sides of the Atlantic. For years afterwards, it was the same story, with only the occasional red-nosed reindeer to get in the way.

The most memorable recent Christmas record may be Band Aid's "Do They Know It's Christmas", which was top last year with world sales of eight million and is likely to do well enough this season. But there is no doubt that we shall be hearing "White Christmas" a few hundred times between now and Christmas Day. The Crosby record has just been re-released for the umpteenth time and there are discs and children's versions to ensure that it goes on and on.



Bing Crosby sold 30 million copies of White Christmas

Forty-three years and - I am assured by Chappell's, the music publishers who keep an eye on such things - "in excess of 300 million copies" after it was written it is the most sung of Christmas tunes (excluding "Silent Night", for which there are no comparable figures) and is far and away the most successful commercial song of all time.

Crosby's version accounts for only 30 million - or 10 per cent of its sales - so far, and is no longer the best-selling disc ever. Michael Jackson's "Thriller" eclipsed that. But if Crosby had never sung anything else (even the rather more modest numbers than any other star) it alone would have ensured that he died a multi-millionaire.

Its writer, Mr Berlin, is now 97 and reputedly still dumping an upright piano on the black notes - he never learned to play the white ones so had a special lever fitted to change key; nor did he learn to read music. It is just one of his tally of 3,000 tunes - more hits than anyone in history.

The song was written for the Crosby-Astaire film *Holiday Inn*. Crosby himself once told me: "I liked it but I didn't think it was that special - although I remember saying at the time: 'I don't think you need worry about that one, Irving'."

He sang it first on his radio programme and the rest is history. In 1954, he reprised it in another film, called inevitably, *White Christmas*.

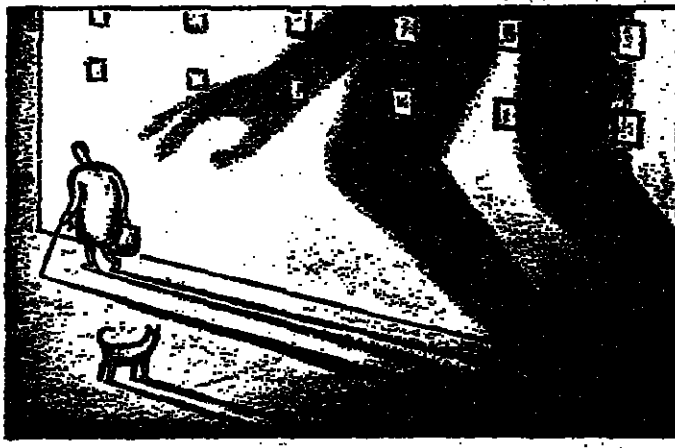
The song has been recorded by hundreds of artists ranging from Grace Fields to Elton Freaney, and played by symphony orchestras and rock groups - to say nothing of adding a new phrase to the language.

Peter Evans

Michael Freedland

Cutting crime, by design

Bold planning and tenant involvement have led to a startling drop in trouble on a south London estate



A modest redesign of the Pepys Estate in Deptford, south London, together with increased community involvement in its management, has had a startling effect on the crime rate. Most categories of crime have been almost halved - burglary by 46 per cent, auto crime by 55 per cent and street crime, including robbery, by 40 per cent.

The transformation is a monument to the ideas of the American architect Oscar Newman, especially to his concept of "defensible space".

"Pepys was an estate designed for crime", says Hugh Maloney, of the Safe Neighbourhood Unit, the group called in by the Greater London Council to try to solve the problems. Corridors were used as footways, and front doors, many largely glazed, opened on to them. "It was possible to be inside a flat in a matter of minutes", Maloney says. "If people heard a noise, they would be frightened to look out."

Nowhere on the estate was safe. Mrs Flo Bragg, aged 66, told how she had her pension snatched outside her front door. A woman at the end of the same corridor was burgled three times.

Those who committed crime could quickly make their escape. In the fashion of the day, Pepys was built with 10 interconnected eight-storey blocks and three 24-storey tower blocks. It was a rabbit warren of passages. By the early 1980s many of the original 4,500 inhabitants had left, their places taken by the statorily

rehoused and squatters. Finally the caretakers moved out to central offices in the Old Kent Road.

The first thing the Safe Neighbourhood Unit did was to organize meetings with residents and a large survey.

Changes were made to several aspects of the design of the buildings. To go to Mrs Bragg's flat now, you have to use a phone-entry system at the front door, then another at the entrance of the corridor, which is blocked by doors. Her front door is new and strong, with a lock and separate catch set in a steel plate.

In the three tower blocks, the second phase of the work, a phone-entry system is to be installed at each entrance and corridor, with a closed circuit television unit in the entrance foyers. In all the blocks

redundant drying rooms will be closed and improved lighting fitted. In one block the foyer has been redesigned to prevent through-traffic.

Outside, where dark patches can make people fearful of walking at night, additional external lighting has been installed. Instead of a mobile caretaking system, 12 resident caretakers have been employed. Since September 26, 1984, five home-beat police officers under a sergeant have been on the estate, liaising with other staff on duty there. The police are now talking about a neighbourhood watch scheme.

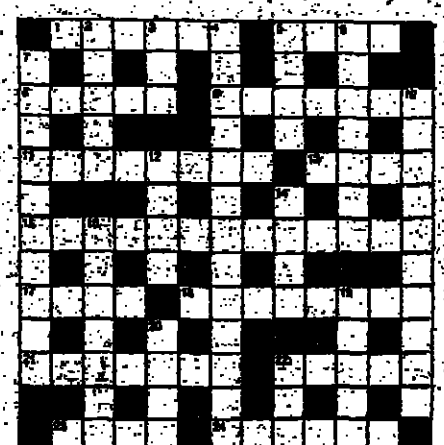
A SAFER ESTATE

	Burglary	Auto crime	Street crime	Petty crime
Sept 83 to Sept 84	297	475	25	178
Sept 84 to Sept 85	161	212	15	170

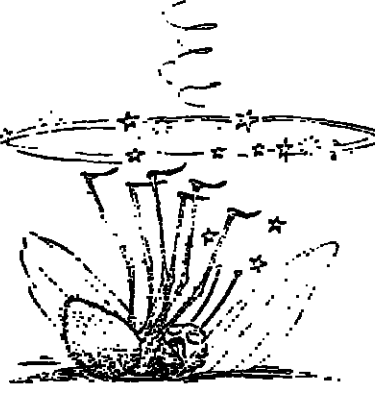
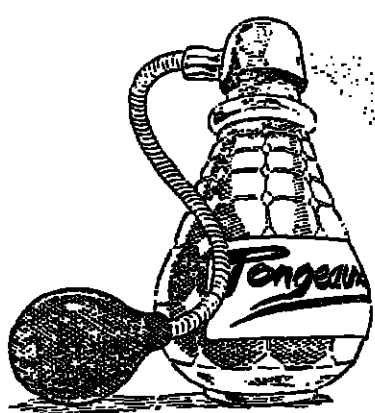
*Serious crimes including robbery.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 822)

ACROSS:
1. Manoeuvre (6)
2. Agreement (6)
3. Untimely (5)
4. Care lack (7)
5. Left over (8)
6. Roster (4)
7. Loud dispute (8,5)
8. Every (6)
9. Scar (6)
10. Victory (7)
11. Wrong (5)
12. College chief (4)
13. Light out (6)
DOWN:
1. Wall tapestry (5)
2. Paything (5)
3. Canteen (8,4)
4. Hotel boy (4)
5. Cigar (7)
6. Remembrance (10)
7. Worthlessness (10)
8. Lodgings (4)
9. Smokey fog (4)
10. Prophecy (7)
11. Wreath (5)
12. Say further (3)



SOLUTION TO No 821
ACROSS: 1. Nomad 2. Matador 3. Copypast 4. Fennel
11. Hush 12. Observatory 17. Axes 18. Flagrant 21. Branch 22. Amuse
23. Overman 24. Tread
DOWN: 1. Noddy 2. Motor 3. Dominant 4. Machiavellian 5. Toys
6. Lacquer 7. Tetchy 12. Singant 14. Respects 15. Bamboo 16. Street
19. Acute 20. Scum



Last year's present came in useful...



so might this year's.

Last Christmas, do you remember feeling just a little disappointed when you opened some of your presents? And can you honestly say that everything you gave was just what was wanted?

This year, give them the present that could be worth a fortune. Give them Premium Bond Gift Tokens, and for as little as £10 you'll be giving ten chances

each month to win a massive £250,000 jackpot. They're available from your local post office in three smart designs, in values from £5 to £30. And with 155,000 winners sharing ERNIE's monthly payout of £11 million, one thing is certain - you'll be giving a present that anyone will be pleased to receive.



Premium Bond Gift Tokens. The gift that could be worth a fortune.

GIFT TOKENS

table.
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THE TIMES DIARY

Believe it or not

The 250-year-old Scotian Prize for sacred poetry, given annually by Cambridge University, has been won by an atheist. It was announced this week. To add to the fun one of the judges responsible for awarding the £500 prize to Stephen Heath, a Marxist lecturer in English at Cambridge, is John Casey, the High Tory editor of the *Cambridge Review*. Dr Casey, to whom entries were submitted anonymously, reared with laughter when I revealed the winner's identity. "We all thought it was the Master of Emmanuel! It was because of my advocacy that we chose it," he said. Previous winners of the competition, this year for verse on the subject of Moses and Aaron, have included Christopher Smart, the devout friend of Dr Johnson, whose entry implored "Bow down, ye elephants: submissive bow to Him who made the mite." Yesterday Heath, a controversial post-structuralist, denied his entry had been a hoax to embarrass the university's Christian establishment. "I expect it will cause some shock. But they find most things I do shocking," he said.

One-party man

Liberal GLC member Adrian Slade was amazed to read a profile in the *Observer* of battling backbencher Brian Sedgmore which claimed he became "a full-blooded socialist" when he resigned from the civil service in 1966. "I signed Brian up to the Liberal Party for two years," he says, claiming that no one was more active than Sedgmore in ridding the streets of canvassing for Liberal candidates. This is not, however, quite how Sedgmore recalls the period, although he admits to being under the exact dates. "I never as I recall joined the Liberals," he says. "I went to two meetings and at the second I stood up and said the Liberals should join Labour."

Knitty-gritty

New York skyscraper builder Robert Kaufman, here to announce that London estate agents Healey and Baker are being taken on to market his latest addition to the Manhattan skyline, was keen to dispel any "glass-stump" associations he might carry. "We're a very caring company," he told me. "In the first oil price crisis in 1972, when the government made us turn down the heat in our buildings, we sent each of our 12,000 tenants a sweater to keep warm."

Race for office

Life will be safer for House of Commons security staff now that Ernie Roberts has been displaced as Labour candidate for Hackney North. The veteran left-winger frequently drives through the gates at speed, without stopping for the customary security check. He told me: "When security comes through the door democracy goes through the window."

Taxing

Norman Willis, stand-up comic, poet, singer of protest songs, and leader of the TUC, has asked by Tony Christopher, general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, to write the lyrics for an IRSF charity record for Save the Children. Willis volunteered to write not only the words but the music as well. The result is "not bad at all," says an IRSF spokesman. "Children's old age getting younger/Survival is their missing toy/Generation gap stuffed full of hunger/Can be filled with hope, action and joy."

Crossfield

The annual soccer match between MPs and lobby correspondents yesterday ended in another win for the journalists. I'm glad to report that our own man, Philip Webster, helped the lobby to its 4-2 victory - less so to admit that his goal came from a penalty that in all honesty should have been awarded to the MPs' team, which featured such diverse elements as Kinnock PPS Kevin Barron and Tory minister Peter Bottomley.

Short-changed

Six months ago Phillips sold for £1,300 a market baton described as "of the type owned by a Nazi field marshal" with the word "Milch" inscribed round theommel. Erhard Milch was Goering's deputy towards the end of the Second World War. Now Phillips is selling a broken Milch baton which it hopes will raise £8,000. Hugo Marsh, the man behind the sale of military memorabilia to be held on Friday, assures me this one is genuine because one foot of its length is missing. It comes from the family of the late Brigadier Derek Mills-Roberts who broke it over Milch's head at the end of the war after discovering the corpses of prisoners bludgeoned by the Nazis. Milch complained bitterly in his memoirs about the incident, which was hushed up at the time. Marsh told me: "It is pure coincidence that the real thing has cropped up." Had Phillips no qualms about having sold the replica? "All the items were sold as viewed," came the rejoinder.

PHS

Human rights: trust our judges

by Robert Alexander

The Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Bill, to be debated in the House of Lords today, seeks once again to incorporate the European Convention on Human Rights into our domestic law, enforceable by British courts.

It does so more than 30 years after we ratified the Convention, and almost 20 years after we granted an individual a right of petition to the European Commission and Court. We now adapt our practices to give effect to decisions of the Court, and take into account our Convention obligations when preparing new legislation.

This support of the Convention accords with the lead which we have always taken in protecting human rights, going back to the *habeas corpus* decision of Lord Mansfield freeing the slave when slavery was commonplace elsewhere.

But, unlike most other European countries, we have not made it possible for individuals to sue for breach of the Convention in our own courts. Litigants, whether prisoners, immigrants, or the Duke of Westminster, are required to pursue their remedies through the costly, protracted process of seeking redress before a court of 21 judges in Strasbourg.

One argument against the bill - from many lawyers who command respect - is that it would politicize the judiciary. More extremely, it is sometimes said that judges are not drawn from a cross-section of society, and are ill-qualified to interpret a constitutional document properly.

But the judges' role has never been

Olympian. Their work has always required a perception of the community's needs and expectations. In administering criminal law - in sentencing for rape, child abuse, or football hooliganism - judges are dealing with the real problems of the day.

Our judges have experience of a constitutional role. Since the war the Law Lords, sitting as the Privy Council, have been called on to adjudicate on cases arising from the constitutions of new Commonwealth countries. They have adopted a constructive approach to constraining our domestic legislation, notably in sex discrimination, in the light of our obligations in EEC law, and in giving direct effect to Community law.

There remains the concern: would an extended role politicize the judiciary, and lessen public confidence in its neutrality? Some will always portray an adverse decision as showing bias on the part of judges. The NUM, for example, criticized the courts when a judge exercised an age-old jurisdiction to fine it for contempt by straightforward disobedience of the law.

But the public as a whole has not used to judges playing a role in politically sensitive areas, such as the Scarman inquiry into the Brixton riots. More directly, the past 20 years has seen a significant increase in judicial review of executive action. This reflects concern at the greater power of the state and a need for its supervision.

The courts have shown impartiality

between governments of differing political views. When we had Labour governments, the judges struck down education decisions, an airline licence refusal, and a television licence increase. Now we have a Conservative government, they have quashed decisions on rates, transport policy, and social security issues. Since the courts are supervising government power, it is inevitable that decisions of any government will sometimes be held to be wrong.

This work of the judges has been highly relevant to contemporary needs, and has not diminished the respect in which they are held. If, by contrast, they had declined to intervene, and refused to check growing government power, it is more than possible that they would now be regarded as having abdicated their historic function as a bulwark against the executive.

The European Convention is a charter for the citizens. It calls for enforcement by judges. To decline to give our judges a role in this area of our law, with Strasbourg as a court of last resort, runs contrary to our whole historical tradition. We have always recognized that strong law is essential to democracy, and expected our own judges to be guardians of that law. It would be inconsistent with these expectations if we now declined to patriate what has become probably our most important constitutional document in the field of human rights.

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Robert Alexander QC is chairman of the Bar. This is a personal view.

David Felton reports on government concern over recent settlements

Pay rise appeal that has gone unheeded

When Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's director general, made his "give now, for now" pay appeal to Britain's managers three weeks ago it had a hollow ring. The unfolding evidence of this winter's bargaining round supports the first impression.

While Sir Terence's colleagues at the CBI conference were all agreed on the need to trim labour costs to improve competitiveness, and while an array of ministers from the Prime Minister down have been vociferous in urging lower pay deals displaying a real concern about the impact earnings will have on the economy this year, these exhortations are, at least for the moment, largely ignored.

Even government itself has found it necessary to make substantial pay awards to its own employees, including extra settlements for workers whose skills are in short supply and who can earn much more outside the civil service. This, say industrialists, brings government face to face with the problem of skill shortages that some businesses have been experiencing for a long time. With average earnings 10 per cent higher than last year and an increasing underlying pay increase rate of 7.75 per cent, the government's powers of persuasion will be stretched to the limit. Some of the deals already struck do in fact contain a substantial self-financing element, as the table shows; others, however, involve few productivity initiatives.

There is also a large question mark hanging over public employee pay following the government's decision not publicly to set a pay target and the large award made to the one million local council manual workers. Other groups, particularly civil servants and health service staff, will try to match the manual workers' settlement.

Leaders of the 250,000 NHS ancillary staff have already launched a campaign - four months ahead of the April settlement date - which seeks to win the argument about low pay of those doing the most menial jobs in hospitals. There is a feeling that the government could be

IMPORTANT PAY DEALS SO FAR			
Group	Nos	Settlement (%)	Comment
Local authority manuals	1m	8.7-12	Job evaluation to follow
Engineering	1m	5.5	Minimum rates only
Austin Rover	27,000	5+consolidation	2nd part of 2-year deal
Jaguar	7,000	6.2-6.4	(ditto)
Vauxhall	15,000	13	2 year deal
NCB	30,000 (UDM)	6-7	Related to productivity
Govt engineers & technologists	40,000	13.3-26.1	Over 3 years on top of annual award
Mirror Group Newspapers	6,000	10	2 stage offer linked to 2,000 redundancies
Esso tanker drivers	1,700	9	Flexibility deal on top
Clothing	200,000	5.5	
Ford	37,500	3-5	2 yrs offer up to 10% more available for efficiency measures
Fire service	43,000	7.2	Index-linked to average earnings
Shell UK oil	500	8.1-12	18 months deal
Safeway	1,000	8.7-15.8	
Cadbury Schweppes	4,000	5.6+£50	

persuaded to go some way to meeting the unions' demands, one of which is the restoration of parity with council workers.

The trading public sector and workers in the energy industries will see the quick deal done by the National Coal Board with the Union of Democratic Mineworkers - worth around 6 per cent with more to come from incentive schemes - as a benchmark. But many union negotiators in the public services are not hopeful of achieving increases of similar proportions.

Meanwhile the teachers' dispute drags on with far more personal impact on the public than the miners' strike, but lacking a strong political dimension. A settlement near the "informal" 6.9 per cent offer made by employers now seems more likely following the outbreak of public bickering between teaching unions.

In one key area, the civil service, the picture is confused by the government's attempt to win support for its proposals for a long-term pay system. A conference today of the tax officers' union launches a series of consultation exercises which should reveal whether white collar staff in government offices are as divided over the new system as their union leaderships.

Pay issues in the civil service have become more complex because of unfilled gaps in some departments - left by the overall policy of gradually reducing numbers of government employees. It is not only among groups such as engineers, scientists and technologists, who were recently offered a restructuring of their pay leading to increases of up to 26 per cent, that the government is having

difficulty recruiting and retaining staff.

Bonuses, unrelated to improved efficiency, are being paid in several areas of the civil service and a special allowance for typists is close to agreement. But there appears to be little feeling for any kind of union action to press pay claims this year if the proposed system is rejected.

The gap that has existed for years between public and private sector pay is closing. Figures in the recently-published *New Earnings Survey* showed that in the 12 months to April private sector earnings increased by 8.5 per cent, compared to 5.5 per cent for public employees. The absolute level of public sector earnings is now only marginally ahead. Incomes Data Services, the independent pay research organization, believes that if the Chancellor anticipates an underlying rate of increases in the next 12 months of between 7.5 and 8 per cent, the government must expect little change in the level of private sector settlements and a possible increase in the public sector. Throughout this year settlements have remained largely constant at around the 6.5 per cent level.

The Prime Minister has urged that settlements should be at least 1 per cent below the rate of inflation - the latter currently 5.4 per cent - and that could offer a guide to what public service workers can expect. However, settlements are unlikely to be pegged to 4 per cent, and as in previous years when there were no announced cash limits and pay factors, the excess will be taken up

by non-replacement of staff and reductions in other costs.

There are some signs that the long-held Treasury view of traditional annual bargaining as outdated is finally gaining ground in industry, and the big car companies are all moving toward two-year deals. Sir Terence Beckett's old company, Ford, appears to be taking his advice to heart and is sticking at a low basic offer with more money over two years in return for a wide-ranging efficiency package.

There has also recently been the rare spectacle of an alliance between ministers and the transport workers' union to bring pressure on Vauxhall to step up production and increase the UK content of its cars. The question, which became a major issue in pay negotiations, was a good example of union negotiators gaining confidence as they saw company profits rise, to test out employers.

This winter has been earmarked by several key union leaders as the appropriate time for a public sector pay push-up, if one was necessary - far enough away from the next general election not to do any harm to Labour's chances. The necessity for such a battle preceded with the council workers' 8 per cent deal, and it is difficult to see other workers feeling sufficiently incensed to take on the government.

The government should therefore be able to maintain a grip on public sector pay for another year. The resulting pressure on industry to show that it means business will be that much greater.

The author is labour correspondent of The Times.

No rest while one Israeli remains

Nagura, Lebanon

A fine new asphalt road leads from the orange groves towards a modern house a couple of hundred yards up the hillside. Almost everywhere else east of Tyre, the roads are in ruin, rutted with the tracks of Israeli armed personnel carriers, blasted by shells and bombs, scored by bullets. But the little road at the village of Bidyass has just been resurfaced. It needs to be in good repair, because up it comes everyone of importance and everyone with a problem to solve in the area.

Under the watchful eyes of bearded militiamen, the callers park their cars in the forecourt of the modern house, beside a big grey bullet-proof Mercedes, and ask to see Daoud Daoud, political head of the Shia Amal group in southern Lebanon. Before Israel invaded Lebanon, Daoud taught English in the local primary school. Today he is virtual ruler of the area where Amal is now keeping out anarchy, at gunpoint.

Recently he came out of hospital after a minor operation. Huge flower arrangements sent by well-wishers were crowded on the window ledges in the big room where he holds his audiences. Those waiting to see him sit round the edge of the room on rows of chairs and sofas scattered with round cushions carrying a red, white and green Arabic emblem of Amal, the sign of "hope".

His many visitors in the last few weeks have included Colonel Mike Wright, commander of the Irish battalion with the United Nations peace-keeping force, Unifil, who had come to thank him for ending an awkward incident in which three Irish soldiers were surrounded and

held by armed men. The colonel had scarcely left when a representative of the International Red Cross was at the door to bring thanks for securing the release of two kidnapped employees.

The two visits show that everyone knows it pays to keep in with Daoud. They also show that he is now having to control an increasingly aggressive movement. For Amal is growing impatient over the continued presence of Israel through its support for the unofficial South Lebanese Army (SLA).

In Amal's view, the people in the SLA-run areas are prisoners under occupation. They are allowed to leave on only two days a week and then only after rigorous searches under the supervision of an Israeli soldier. As Daoud's supporters see it, the population is being used as a human sandbag protecting Israel's northern flank. At the same time, Amal's success in restoring peace to the territory it controls is regarded by some as playing into Israel's hands.

In Tyre, traders say proudly that they are seeing the start of a boom because theirs is now the most peaceful town in Lebanon. Shops are bursting with stereo, video, recorders and cameras which are said to be attracting big spenders. Acting like a local authority, Amal has begun to try to improve the infrastructure. The derelict soccer ground opposite the Palestinian camp at the edge of Tyre has been renovated; its perimeter wall has been freshly painted in cream and gold firms are buying space on it for advertisements. Other money is coming in from the orange groves. Farmers are being asked to pay a tax



Daoud: 'My duty is to liberate my country'

to Amal to show their gratitude to the group for having chased out the Israelis. Some of the money appears to have been spent on road graders, which are making a start at improving the appalling roads. There is even trade with Israel. In the no man's land beyond the road blocks, yellow Lebanese trucks are backed against yellow Israeli trucks and green Lebanese bananas are transferred from one to the other. On both sides of the border, bananas from the trees ripen in identical blue plastic bags - but Israel does not have enough of them.

Peace and security are imposed by Amal with the help of road blocks to check every car for weapons. Daoud has ruled that there must be no attacks to provoke Israeli reprisals. He has succeeded in disarming the 70,000 or so Palestinians in the camps in his area. He insists that any attacks must be made from what

he calls "the enclave" and what Israel calls its "security zone", which is controlled by the SLA.

But Daoud's authority is in danger because of growing criticism that he is doing the Israelis' job for them. To stay in control, he has decided to ride the tiger of increased violence. His strategy is to intensify resistance inside the enclave and to destabilize the SLA. "It is just the shadow of the Israeli army," he says. "I want to tear this shadow down to see Israel directly." Ultimately, he intends to maintain tight security and peace everywhere except in the enclave.

The UN believes that Amal supporters are becoming better and better organised. They are supplied with radio links which make it easy for them to mobilize quickly. They have no shortage of weapons.

Amal believes that it forced Israel to leave Lebanon, and the group remains full of confidence. Daoud says the people do not fear another Israeli invasion as they did the last one. "We have seen them come and now we have seen them go," he says. "We do not care."

He has a speech for his many visitors. It is almost a litany. "I want to live in my homeland. The enclave is part of my home. If any part of my home is occupied, then all of my country is occupied. My duty as a citizen is to strive to liberate my country. If I do not do my duty, I am not a useful citizen. You cannot solve the Lebanese problem without removing the Israelis entirely."

How can this be done? "You English have a saying - 'where there's a will, there's a way'."

Ian Murray

Digby Anderson

Dogma before doing good

Critics and supporters of the Archbishop of Canterbury's controversial Commission into Urban Priority Areas have failed to ask the crucial question: what was the purpose of the report? Some think poverty so obvious a Christian concern that there is no need of an ulterior "purpose": the production of reports on poverty is a righteous act in itself, as is the obligation to "speak out".

David Sheppard emphasizes not only that it is speaking out on behalf of those with the weakest voice but to those "with well-paid jobs". Even if writing poverty reports were good in itself, we may ask the purpose of this report: why written like this, who for, why, these authors and approaches, why now?

The precise purpose is elusive. The report - and I am concerned throughout only with the sections concerning governmental policy - cannot have been intended practically to help the poor because no policy is described. The authors certainly describe selected aspects of a policy: 17 of their 23 recommendations unequivocally demand increases in state spending. But nowhere do they cost this bonanza or indicate whom they would relatively impoverish to pay for it. The report, in fact, is a massive indictment of state welfare. After 40 years of a high-spending welfare state, there is still acute poverty in the inner cities. Because much state welfare is indiscriminate, the state insisting that the well-off must not be charged for health, education and welfare services, those in need are inadequately helped. The extra money which members of the commission think should be spent on the poor could come from targeting welfare on the needy. But nowhere do they indicate which welfare services to the rich they would cut to enable this targeting.

On the other hand, the money could come from higher taxes. The commission simplistically divides Britain into two: the inner city poor, and the "comfortable" who should pay taxes to help them. But the tax system does not tax only the comfortable at current thresholds; those in officially designated poverty can find themselves paying standard rate income tax, VAT and excise duties. Analysis shows no possibility of funding current, let alone vastly increased welfare by raising taxes only for those in "well-paid jobs". Using one of the commission's own definitions of poverty, it is clear that the recommendations would mean taxing "the poor" to help the poor.

In true state-interventionist style there are pages of heart-rending evidence to show there is an inner-city problem but no evidence that the solutions advocated will alleviate it. The poor scarcely need their own poverty described and proved to them, or indeed episcopally relayed to the rich. They want solutions tried and tested elsewhere (the report does not bother to do any comparative analysis). In their absence, silence is kinder than illusion.

If the report was not intended directly to help the poor, perhaps it was written to remind those the authors snidely call "comfortable" Britons of their duty to help the poor, however they think best. Not so, its obsessive political line does not acknowledge that Christians can differ over how best to help the poor. It rushes over the importance of a wealth-creating economy. It is comparatively dismissive of personal and non-state initiatives. All Christians must engage in "social and political action" to change the "very structures of economic and social relationships".

Bluntly, the report comes close to unchurching Christians who are not socialists. Their views are not represented in it. But they exist. Many of the "middle classes" whose disproportionate loyalty to the Church so embarrasses the commissioners support policies quite different from theirs.

The Social Affairs Unit has just published a series, *Taking Thought for the Poor* (reports 1-4, SAU, 2 Lord North Street, Westminster), whose Catholic, Protestant and Jewish scholars make quite different sense of biblical and traditional teaching on poverty. The commission's report is tendentious in its conflation, by ideological fiat, of poverty and inequality; its constant, approving reiteration of the ideologically contaminated terms "alienation", "powerlessness", "solidarity", its revealing jibe at private education as "socially divisive"; its obsession with class and power; its overwhelming neglect of the greatest existing source of welfare, the normal family; its selection of biblical themes, much on prophetic siding with the poor, next to nothing on the Mosaic imperative of a rule-governed society favouring neither rich nor poor; its clear but unnamed selection of a villain, the government.

No equivalent attack is made on the damage trade unions did to employment on Merseyside or the Midlands car industry; there is no compensating recognition of this government's achievement in stopping the immorality of inflation which destroyed the savings of the elderly.

This one-sidedness will not persuade those who disagree or encourage them to help the poor in their own, quite different ways. The report seems no more meant for them than for policymakers. And, by gratuitously "alienating" them, it will damage, indeed has already damaged, the debate that is meant to follow, for the Archbishop has said the report will be debated in "every parish in the land".

Now there's a purpose, debate. But it, too, should be costly. No, I am not going to do the sums. Calculate for yourselves how many "middle-class" man hours will be taken up with "debate" and how many of the sick, the lonely and the poor could have been visited in that time. The author is director of The Social Affairs Unit.

moreover... Miles Kington

Next attraction at the Palace

It has been widely reported that for Christmas Radio 4 is presenting no fewer than three pantomimes, all starring well-known media personalities. Where will this pantomime mania end? Right at the very top, actually, because I can now reveal that the Royalty Broadcast for Christmas will also take the form of a panto, with all parts played by members of the Royal Family. A précis of the script has been leaked to me, and I am proud to print extracts.

Aladdin and the Beanstalk, or Corgi in Boots
SCENE ONE. A kindergarten. Cinderella, played by Princess Diana, is showing children how to make pictures out of dry pasta. Enter her Fairy Godmother, played by the Queen Mother. Godmother: Hello, Cinders.

Cinders: Hello. Have you come to pick up one of the children? Godmother: Good heavens, I'm not a parent. At least, I am, but my children are all grown up now, and are kings and queens and things. No, I am your fairy godmother, and I have come to grant your wish. You too can go to the Palace.

Cinders: But I don't want to go to the Palace. Godmother: Stuff and nonsense, child - of course you do. You'll get to meet Prince Charming and go shopping all day for glass slippers. Now, hand me that pumpkin. Cinderella: But we need it for Halloween!

Godmother: And I need it to turn it into a chauffeur-driven limousine. (She waves a wand. It turns into a helicopter.) Well, near enough. Now, don't forget to be back by midnight. Cinderella: Why? Godmother: I forget. Perhaps you have to be up early to open a factory or something. (Exit. Enter Buttons, played by Prince Andrew.) Buttons: I say, Cinders, can I have a snap of you? (He points a camera.) Cinders: Shouldn't you take the lens cap off or something?

Buttons: Ah. That would explain a lot. (Enter the front half of a horse, played by Princess Anne, and a half horse. Anyone here seen Mark?) SCENE FIVE. The Palace. Enter the Queen, played by the Queen, and the King, played by the Duke of Edinburgh. Queen: I'm a bit worried about Prince Charming.

King: Has he been trying to speak to Arthur Koestler again?

Queen: No, but it's time he got married and settled down. I keep booking St Paul's and then having to cancel. (Enter Snow White, played by Princess Michael of Kent. She is deeply unconscious, being carried by her seven dwarves. Express. Mirror, Star, Sun, etc.) Exit.

King: No speaking part for her this year, eh? (Enter Hamlet, played by Prince Edward.) Hamlet: O that this too, too solid flesh would melt. (Exit.)

Queen: I'm worried about him, too. He's getting awfully serious. King: So would you be, if you thought they were going to take you out of the Mannes and put you on the shop floor?

SCENE EIGHT. The palace, at the ball. Prince Charming, played by Prince Charles, waltzes with Cinders on his arms.

Princess: And quite honestly, one doesn't want to be king of a fourth-rate nation. But don't quote me on that.

Cinders: How fascinating. (Enter Widow Twanky, played by Princess Margaret.) Widow: Aladdin! Aladdin! Oh, there is that dratted, idle, good-for-nothing lad!

Prince: Madam, it is all too easy to blame the unemployed youth of this country, but I have made this my special concern. Widow: Some other time perhaps. (Exit. Enter Baron Stony-Broke, played by Lord Lichfield.) Baron: New titles for old new titles for old (Exit).

Princess: Talking of new titles, Cinders, I wonder if one has ever thought of becoming Princess Charming. (Midnight starts to strike.) Good Lord. That helicopter out there has just turned into a pumpkin. How Macabrotic. (Cinders runs out.) She's gone! But she has dropped this glass slipper, with the name Emmanuel written in it. A snap of you? (He points a camera.) Cinders: Shouldn't you take the lens cap off or something?

Buttons: Ah. That would explain a lot. (Enter the front half of a horse, played by Princess Anne, and a half horse. Anyone here seen Mark?) SCENE FIVE. The Palace. Enter the Queen, played by the Queen, and the King, played by the Duke of Edinburgh. Queen: I'm a bit worried about Prince Charming.

King: Has he been trying to speak to Arthur Koestler again?

Queen: Midnight has struck and it is now Christmas Day. (Clears throat.) This year, my husband and I have visited all parts of the Commonwealth.

All: Some other time, perhaps. (Exit onces, except Queen, Queen Scrooge, played by Nigel Lawson.) Scrooge: No time for you this year, heh, heh, heh.

(Script still script available on request.)



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SANDS AGAINST THE SEA

The oil ministers of Opec reached a new stage of desperation at their weekend meeting in Geneva. Their attempts to control a weak oil market have failed; quotas proved ineffective and then the formal price structure was abandoned in all but name. Now they have achieved unity only by turning in frustration on the perceived enemies of their policy: non-Opec oil producers and especially Britain. It seems unlikely that Mr Nigel Lawson, their particular target, will collapse in panic at this stage. But he will have to shelve short-term cuts in interest rates.

As so often in the past, Opec is leaving its options open. In theory, formal prices and quotas remain as they were. In practice, they are in abeyance. Members are free to sell what they like at any price in order to stop Opec's share of the world oil market falling further.

The new Venezuelan President of Opec, Senor Arturo Hernandez Grisanti insists that he is not declaring a price war, yet it is hard to see what other means Opec has to compete for sales and, in private, delegates are happy to make it clear that they want to put pressure on Britain's Chancellor at the time he is making his Budget in order to force Britain to cooperate with Opec by controlling output from the North Sea.

The previous Opec stance had certainly become insupportable. Its attempts to keep up the price of oil by restricting its own members' output under the quota system have simply given the benefit of relative price stability to North Sea producers and others, forcing Opec to restrict output further. As a result, its share of the market had fallen roughly two thirds to one third. Britain's North Sea output, for instance, has risen by a fifth. The end came when Saudi Arabia, which had cut its output to the bone to counter cheating on quotas by other members, could do no more without causing severe damage to its own economy.

The new stance represents Opec's last gamble. The organi-

zation is playing a game of bluff with the North Sea producers to find out whose nerve will last the longer.

A gentle fall in the price of oil would be thoroughly good for the world economy, helping debt-ridden consumers, the big industrial countries, as well as aiding the worldwide fight against inflation. Those benefits outweigh the harm to oil-producing developing countries. For Britain, the net effect is more neutral. The country would lose income (and the government revenue) in exchange for lower industrial costs if there were no change in the exchange rate. In practice the Chancellor would be likely to sacrifice the benefit to industry in order to maintain tax revenue. At present levels, a five cent fall in the dollar exchange rate compensates in revenue terms for a dollar-per-barrel cut in the price.

A sharp and sudden fall in oil prices could, however, certainly damage Britain's economy and wreck the Chancellor's Budget plans. A fall from the current \$27 per barrel to the oil-mooted \$20, would cut a further £3 billion or more from state oil revenues already expected to drop from £11.5 billion to £9 billion in 1986-87. Trying to maintain the sterling price of oil by letting the pound drop, would, on that scale, carry too great a risk of inflation and loss of confidence.

The more aggressive spirit in Opec are prepared to contemplate \$15 per barrel, which would knock out most prospective new North Sea developments if it were thought permanent. Opec's weapon against Britain and Norway is precisely that North Sea oil is much more expensive to extract than that from the Gulf.

Such a sharp, destabilising fall in oil prices, would, however be even more damaging for those Opec producers to whom oil is far more crucial than it is to Britain. It would also set off damaging international financial cycles and, like as not, lead to shortages of oil later on.

There is, however, time for wiser counsels to prevail. This year's early Northern winter and

the weakness of the American currency have pushed the dollar price of oil to near formal Opec levels in the market. Only in the past week or two, partly because of the new atmosphere at Opec, have prices weakened again.

The true test of Opec's intent will come in the spring, when seasonal demand for oil begins to weaken. That is when Opec hopes that Mr Lawson will be shocked into a new more cooperative attitude to Opec. That is when the bluff will be tested. The Opec committee that has been set up to investigate ways to maintain its market share will report just at the time when Mr Lawson is limbering up for his Budget. That will give Opec the opportunity to moderate its new aggression.

It could also be a testing time for the British economy. Now that the currency realignments agreed by the leading powers in New York have largely been accomplished, the speculators may look for new movement and find sterling ripe for a raid. Mr Lawson's fiscal policies and his intended tax cuts would then come under critical scrutiny in the markets, reviving memories of last January.

By then, also there will have been much talk behind the scenes. Some Opec members have never forgiven Mr Lawson, in his previous job as Energy Secretary, for the false impression they gained at their London meeting that Britain would cooperate in stabilising output. Mr Lawson has always insisted that he neither could nor did promise anything. That remains the case today. The oil companies, however, might let Opec know that they plan extended maintenance shut-downs in the North Sea for sound commercial reasons in the summer, just as they did this year. They want stability without price fixing.

That may satisfy Opec pride. Only its pride can, in fact, be satisfied. Opec rigged the oil market when demand was high. It has discovered that it cannot do the same when oil is in oversupply. The market has taken over and sooner or later Opec will have to admit it.

FIRST CATCH YOUR MILITANT

At the recent Labour conference, within hours of Mr Kinnock's brave promise to save his party from the Scargillites and revolutionaries, Miss Diane Abbott came to the rostrum to make a speech about repression and struggle. She gave Mr Scargill her absolute endorsement. She decried on the commonality of black people and miners. Artfully concealing any refinement of accent produced by her years at the University of Cambridge, she proclaimed her membership of the working class. Miss Abbott, in other words, gave a good account of a Labour Party that is ideological, sectarian and self-interested. Two months on, she is selected as prospective parliamentary candidate for a safe Labour seat.

Doubtless there are differences of belief between the likes of Miss Abbott and supporters of the Militant line who are this week being subjected to Mr Larry Whitty's mild form of inquisition in Liverpool. They might supply two parts of Trotsky to her one part of Fanon in their shared Leninist cocktail. But who is to know? Since, in the early 1970s, Mr Michael Foot swept away the vestiges of Labour's machinery for defending the party against hard-left incursion this has been less "broad church" than liberty hall.

Mr Kinnock's speech at the

conference and the rhetorical attack by Labour leaders on Mr Hutton and the other Liverpoolians has given an impression that Labour now possesses a belief test for membership. Not so. Mr Whitty's work on Merseyside is merely to detect breaches of procedure, to attempt to catch Militant out in rule-breaking. This is why there is so much fuss about the act of selling the *Militant* newspaper; that alone, not belief in its Trotskyite tenets, is the punishable offence according to Labour's rule-book.

Because it is an organization, Militant is an easy target for Mr Kinnock and his supporters. The dissolution and reconstruction of Liverpool district party - which must surely be the result of the Whitty inquiry - should also be procedurally simple. But where are Mr Kinnock's plans to deal with ideological cabals passing themselves off as general management committees, like the one in Stoke Newington which selected Miss Abbott?

Even if he had the will, Mr Kinnock lacks weapons. The Labour Party is not constructed on Stalinist lines; its local affiliates have wide discretion; its headquarters lacks money and manpower. In some quarters there is talk of an organizing effort to wrest the local party back from the control of dogmatists, in others a plot to smuggle

extra "moderate" members in to head off an ultra-left coup. The upshot is that Mr Kinnock and the Parliamentary Labour Party stand by while the constituencies haphazardly deliver their candidates - and there is nothing they can do if those candidates are extreme in speech or belief, for they are as legitimate an expression of what Labour now stands for as any cosmetic production by Walworth Road.

Labour's conventional wisdom is that the re-selection of parliamentary candidates has gone well, better than expected; fewer sitting MPs have been "deselected" and vulnerable front-bench figures such as Mr Peter Shore have weathered the storm. Yet the face of the Labour Party has not stabilized. What is offered to voters in Brent, Haringey or Hackney is not Mr Kinnock's ennobled but Miss Abbott's rhetoric of class struggle and skin-colour consciousness and the insurrectionary talk of Mr Bernie Grant. In a party with no boundaries, in a church with no catechism beyond the nullity of Clause Four, they have as good a claim to speak for "socialism" as he does. Exit (perhaps) Mr Mulhearn, Mr Hutton and sundry other followers of the Fourth International; enter - with no one to bar their way - class and race warriors in thrall to the same Marxist doctrine.

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A TONIC FOR KYPRIANOU

The result of the parliamentary elections in Cyprus represents a victory for President Spyros Kyprianou, whose political future has been in jeopardy ever since the peace talks sponsored by the United Nations collapsed around him in New York last January. But it can also be seen by the UN Secretary-General as a signal to start moving forward again.

The logic of this needs explaining. On the face of it, the talks collapsed because Kyprianou refused to sign on the dotted line until certain key issues, like the division of land between Greek and Turkish Cypriots or the withdrawal of Turkish troops, had been resolved. It was not his flexibility but his very lack of it, which provoked the walk-out by his Turkish opposite number Rauf Denktas - and which seemed to unite his critics at home and abroad.

In Nicosia itself it brought together the right-wing Rally party and the Communist Akel in unholy alliance - prompted only by their opposition to the president. It was they, not

President Kyprianou who had preached the cause of compromise and, in theory at least, a speedy accommodation with Denktas.

But is this a fair representation of the picture? Kyprianou was certainly outmanoeuvred at New York, leaving Mr Denktas to walk away, in diplomatic terms at least, the clear victor. With a settlement so close, after months of careful preparation, the president was left, as it were, to carry the can as the man who had raised the last-minute objections. On the other hand it was not so much his intransigence as his clumsiness which was to blame and given the initiative enjoyed by the wily Mr Denktas, it is by no means certain that his political opponents in Nicosia could have done any better.

The Rally-Akel ambition was to secure a two-thirds majority between them in the new parliament, which would have entitled them (so they said) to amend the constitution and thereby unseat the president before his time. Given the division of power in Cyprus between the president and parlia-

ment, they could still make life difficult for him. But for one thing there is no guarantee that their left-right alliance will now survive; and for another, the Cyprus electorate has given an unprecedented vote of confidence in the president. It is Kyprianou's consistency not the political opportunism of his opponents which has won their support.

Senor Perez de Cuellar has a new draft agreement now which contains enough amendments to make it acceptable to Kyprianou. Now it is the Turks under Denktas who are refusing to sign. Time after all is on Denktas's side, because the longer he stalls and prevaricates the more strongly he can consolidate his independent state in Northern Cyprus.

The election result has done two things however. In the first place it has removed the uncertainty which has held up serious negotiations. In the second, by strengthening Kyprianou's hand it has at least shown Denktas that there is no point in hanging on for softer options to emerge from the other side.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Social workers strive to get it right

From Mrs Susan Stern

Sir, As a social worker who has personally carried responsibility and acted as supervisor in child abuse cases, I wish to protest at the generalisations about practice which have been made from the Beckford case. I and my colleagues put the children first, followed procedures carefully, and operated much as Mr Blom-Cooper (report, December 4) would wish. Thousands of "at risk" children survive in local authority care despite the enormous problems involved.

Society undervalues social work by inadequately funding training and resources. This year two social workers were brutally murdered carrying out their duties, with minimal mention by the Press. Yet when a few social workers fail in their duties the whole profession is publicly castigated.

In your Beckford inquiry article you mention specialist pre-school children's departments. These have become idealised with the passage of time. A high proportion of social workers were unqualified with enormous caseloads. Their work resulted in thousands of children spending their lives in residential institutions with little or no planning for their future. Since 1971, childcare has been far more fully researched and innovative.

We are a relatively new profession; we are not complacent; we have not got it right yet, but we are trying hard.

Yours sincerely,
SUSAN STERN,
64 Thurleigh Road, SW12,
December 6.

From the Director of the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work

Sir, I am encouraged to write following your report (December 4) on the threatened cuts in numbers of social work students in polytechnics and colleges and the vulnerability of social work courses in universities.

Social work courses provide professional education and training for probation officers, social workers in local authorities and voluntary organizations, yet they are grouped with academic courses in the social sciences. They are thus subject to Government policies which seek to reduce the number of students in this broad category.

Individual universities and colleges can and often do protect social work courses, which score high by providing a professional qualification (the Certificate of Qualification in Social Work), attract large numbers of applicants and produce social workers for whom jobs are available. But it is ridiculous to have to rely on the good sense and commitment of course providers to meet a national need for qualified staff in public services. Some

courses have already been lost and staff in others who have retired or moved have not been replaced.

Student funding comes from a variety of sources which vary in their vulnerability to arbitrary cuts. About 13 per cent of the student intake to social work courses in 1984 were secure on mandatory grants. Relatively secure were central Government grants or sponsorships taken up by 41 per cent of the 1984 intake though these were subject to ceilings that do move up or down.

However, 41 per cent were either seconded by their employer or on discretionary grants which are subject to the vagaries of local government finance and 6 per cent were privately financed, a proportion that has been increasing in recent years.

Social work should be extricated from the uncertainties of the national and local education funding system and put on a sound predictable basis guaranteed by a firm Government commitment to the vital contribution which effectively trained professionals make to improving the quality of services offered to clients.

Yours faithfully,
PRISCILLA YOUNG, Director,
Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work,
Derbyshire House,
St Chad's Street, WC1,
December 9.

From Miss Sally J. Box

Sir, The Jasmine Beckford report emphasises the lack of training and supervision of the social workers involved. Workers in these cases have to manage a multitude of pressures on them - from magistrates, media, parents' groups and their own prejudices, not to speak of the violence they may have to face from the families themselves. It is not easy to think clearly and arrive at an independent stance in the midst of all this and the capacity to do so requires much training.

Secondly, if such a stance is to be soundly based, the workers need a thorough foundation in understanding human relationships, including specific training in the observation of young children and their parents. It is worrying how many social work training and social service departments give little priority to this fundamental element in the work and it is a shock to learn of proposed cuts in social work training just when there is a more widespread awareness of the need to deepen and extend it.

Yours faithfully,
SALLY J. BOX,
The Tavistock Clinic,
Tavistock Centre,
120 Belsize Lane, NW3,
December 4.

Children in care

From Mr T. D. Bamford

Sir, How comforting it must be to live in the straightforward world inhabited by Nigel Harris (November 30), who asserts that it is surely better to keep one or two children in care unnecessarily than to run the risk of one being subjected to torture and death.

Of course it is, but that is not the issue. If, as Mr Harris advocates, social services departments were to take and keep in care all those children who had been injured by their parents it would necessitate keeping hundreds of children in care in order to prevent the risk of further injury to one.

Child abuse is a complex phenomenon. While there are some abusing parents to whom children should never be returned there are many more who bitterly regret injuring their child and who are susceptible to advice and assistance from paediatricians, health visitors and social workers.

It is a sad irony that the simplistic solution offered by Mr Harris could add to rather than diminish the incidence of child abuse, for many of today's abusing parents are reproducing the destructive experiences of their own childhood - and for many long periods in care have blunted their capacity to make normal relationships.

Yours faithfully,
T. D. BAMFORD, Director,
Personal Social Services
Department,
Southern Health and Social Services Board,
20 Seagoe Industrial Area,
Portlaoine,
Co. Armagh,
Northern Ireland,
December 3.

A factor in violence

From Mr H. J. Ponsford

Sir, In the debate about the extent to which screen violence is influential one factor seems to be escaping scrutiny. Often on the screen only one of many blows could, in real life, cause terminal injury or maiming, yet after most brutal assaults by "baddies" - and "goodies" - victims often quickly recover, little the worse.

May not this be calculated to imply to the immature that the human body is far less destructible than it actually is?

Until the time when society has achieved the elimination of criminal violence might it not be prudent in the interim to devote rather more time and effort towards impressing

upon the young, in particular, that the complex structure which their minds are privileged to inhabit is much more vulnerable than fiction too often suggests? Greater awareness, for example, of the potentially grave consequences of a relatively slight blow to a human skull might help to induce some restraint.

If not, a much wider education along these lines would at least remove the availability of any defence that an aggressor was unaware of the possible outcome of his or her actions.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. PONSFORD,
Retired Chief Superintendent,
Warwickshire Constabulary,
16a Meadow Drive,
Mundesley,
Norwich, Norfolk,
December 6.

Inner-city priorities

From Father Jim Wellington

Sir, With respect to my relatively near neighbour, Canon Michael Banks (December 4), I feel obliged to take issue with his proposal to help solve the problems of our urban priority areas.

His suggestion that residents of inner-city zones or council estates should be encouraged toward a greater mobility in housing and education will almost certainly accelerate the decline of the very places which he seeks to assist.

upon the young, in particular, that the complex structure which their minds are privileged to inhabit is much more vulnerable than fiction too often suggests? Greater awareness, for example, of the potentially grave consequences of a relatively slight blow to a human skull might help to induce some restraint.

If not, a much wider education along these lines would at least remove the availability of any defence that an aggressor was unaware of the possible outcome of his or her actions.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. PONSFORD,
Retired Chief Superintendent,
Warwickshire Constabulary,
16a Meadow Drive,
Mundesley,
Norwich, Norfolk,
December 6.

power they possess, thus hastening their demise.

The prevailing political philosophy would give wholehearted support to Michael's proposal. Small wonder that we are witnessing a growing sense of hopelessness, powerlessness and despondency among those least equipped to scale the social ladder.

Yours sincerely,
JIM WELLINGTON,
Parish of St Luke Stocking Farm,
Halifax Drive,
Stocking Farm Estate,
Leicester,
December 4.

From Mr J. R. Dyer

Sir, May a lifetime member of the Church of England, currently a churchwarden, suggest that it is abundantly clear why Anglican churchgoers now average less than 1 per cent of the population and commend the good sense of the remaining 99 per cent?

Yours faithfully,
J. R. DYER,
328 Harwood Court,
Upper Richmond Road,
Putney, SW15,
December 3.

Keeping an eye on Oxford

From Lord Bullock, FBA and others

Sir, Many people who live in Oxford or who visit it share our alarm at the threat to the historic environment of the city from indiscriminate development. We therefore support the initiative of the Oxford Preservation Trust and other local groups who have arranged to meet the Secretary of State for the Environment. The reasons for seeking this interview are:

1. The preservation of the historic character of Oxford depends on the determination of the inner boundary of the green belt which is being delayed. If this remains undefined, the extension of the city's boundaries proposed by the Boundary Commission will destroy the green belt.

2. The most effective way to alleviate local unemployment is not by development schemes bringing more people from outside to work in the city, but by building on already existing employment potential, such as high technology and proper provision for tourism.

3. One of the largest trunk road schemes in the current national programme is planned for the area immediately north of Oxford. The unavoidable traffic increase and dislocation that this will cause should be a major consideration in city planning.

4. Responsibility for the planning of the Oxford area is divided between city, district and county councils, the Departments of Environment and Transport, and the Boundary Commission. This means that there is no forum where these issues can be examined in their wholeness.

On these grounds we believe that Government intervention is needed to reconcile local and national interests in the future of Oxford.

Yours etc,
BULLOCK,
WINDLESHAM,
BLAKE,
FRANKS,
FAITHFULL,
JULIAN BLACKWELL,
R. B. COLE,
PATRICK NAIRNE,
FRED DAINTON,
GRAHAM COOPER,
ZELMAN COWEN,
JOHN CRITCHLEY,
30 Godstow Road, Oxford,
December 9.

Docklands development

From the Director of the Town and Country Planning Association

Sir, Messrs Rumble and Dunnett in their respective letters about the Canary Wharf scheme on November 28 raised two very different (and valid) reasons why the development should have the closest possible public scrutiny before any commitment is made to it; namely, the damaging impact on outstanding buildings and conservation areas, and the possible hazards to aircraft from three 850 ft high towers near to the proposed Stal (short take-off and landing) airport.

May I point out that the scheme would not be made acceptable just by reducing the height of the buildings and keeping the total floorspace the same. This would result in very bulky, albeit lower, buildings which would have a particularly dominating effect at pedestrian level and over the expanse of water.

What is wrong is the total floorspace proposed for the site. Moreover, it is wrong compared to the scale of the good development that has already taken place or is planned nearby.

With the additional factor announced last week that the development consortium will take over the Docklands light railway and pay for an extension to the City there is now an accumulation of major aspects of the proposal that cry out for investigation at a public inquiry.

I note that the Secretary of State for the Environment has not said that he has no power to intervene; only that "it would not be right" for him to do so. I suggest that the power for him to intervene does in fact exist; in which case, now is the time for him to use it.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HALL, Director,
Town and Country Planning Association,
17 Carlton House Terrace, SW1,
December 3.

Waiting time

From Mr F. Ashe Lincoln, QC

Sir, The unhappy experience of Captain E. J. Griffiths (December 4) is unhappily by no means unusual. A grave lack of a sense of urgency seems to pervade British industry.

Some time ago I had occasion to order a new diesel engine for my boat. The old engine had been of British manufacture and I naturally sought a replacement from the same company. The reply I received was "10 months' delivery".

On the same day I read in the Press that the company in question was standing off 500 redundant workers. On enquiring further afield I was offered delivery of a similar engine from Germany with a delivery time of six weeks. In fact it was delivered in four weeks.

Yours sincerely,
F. ASHE LINCOLN,
9 Kings Bench Walk, Temple, EC4.

Guiding light

From Mr Walter Cullis

Sir, Like Mr Mottershead (December 3), we in Worcester sixty years ago had notices in the city buses forbidding spitting under threat of dire penalties. We also had a far more enlightened notice in the buses of a small family concern named Marks who operated the country routes: "Gentlemen do not spit. Others must not."

Yours faithfully,
W. F. CULLIS,
114 Dordwiche Road, Worcester.



ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 10 1942

Few reports have had such a seminal effect on the social fabric of this country than has Social Insurance and Allied Services (December 1942) by Sir William (later Lord) Beveridge (1879-1963). He was undoubtedly the architect of the society we now know as the "Welfare Society".

SOCIAL PLAN QUESTIONS

SIR W. BEVERIDGE'S ANSWERS

THE PEOPLE'S INCENTIVE
Four questions concerning his Social Security Report were answered by Sir William Beveridge at the first public occasion since its issue, a luncheon held by the National Defence Public Interest Committee at the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

HUMAN ENTERPRISE
The first of the four main questions that had been asked about the scheme was whether it would sap individuality and adventure. My answer (the reply) is an unhesitating "No." I do not think that adventure comes from a starving people. The adventurous people are those who are properly fed.

The greatest adventures in the history of our race were the adventures of those who founded the United States and the British Commonwealth. They went for freedom of thought and government, not because they were starving. There is really no limit to human enterprise or human needs. When by this scheme you are certain that everyone has an income of a week for old age, practically everyone in the country will want to add to it, and will try to do so.

Human beings are not limited in their desires. Does anybody suppose, when the State undertakes to pay children's allowances, to do something to help the people with children, that thereby love for children will disappear? That is all nonsense. Every parent will strive to do a little better for his children because they are his own, and will want to add to what the State has done. That is the spirit of the people.

Question No. 2: "Can we afford it?" My answer is in the form of another question: "Can we afford not to do this?" This is a redistribution of income, and to put first things first we want to make sure that there shall be a subsistence income for everybody, to avoid want. Whether the minimum income is going to abolish the minimum income is going to depend upon how much the total income is. That, of course, will depend upon how productive we can make the industries of this country.

I do not see why we should take a pessimistic view about our future. It is absolutely certain that just before this war the income of this country and of the wage-earning class was ample by itself to have abolished want if properly distributed. Why should we assume that we are going to be very much poorer after the war, when we shall have just the same people and the same machines, the same skill and other qualities in our people. Everything depends upon whether we can maintain productive employment for our people.

Question 3: "Will this plan take us halfway to Moscow or halfway to New York?" The answer is "Neither." The plan is built wholly on our own lines, unlike anything in any other country except New Zealand, though it is not altogether like New Zealand because New Zealand raises its money on graduated income. This is a British scheme in the sense that it is based on the idea of a national minimum, and unlike the insurance scheme of any other country.

ONLY THE BEGINNING

Question 4: "If this scheme is adopted, is that all that is needed?" Of course not. There are four other giant evils - disease, ignorance, squalor, and idleness. This scheme is only the beginning of the necessary reconstruction of our institutions that will follow this war. The most important is the maintenance of the productive employment of our labour and our resources. For that we shall have to continue a great deal of State activity in the economic field. I do not think it is going to be impossible to combine this with plans in the interests of private enterprise.

Opera comique?

From Mrs Rowan Crichton

Sir, Clearly Mr Guest's palate is in need of a good tickle (December 2).

I found the production of *Ryegate* both clear and refreshing. Change should not be made for its own sake, but the arts will not grow and flourish if set in a rigid mould.

Yours faithfully,
ROWAN CRICHTON,
Lapford House,
Lapford, Crediton,
Devon.

End of the road

From Mr D. M. Noble

Sir, The Reverend Charles Neill (November 14) need have no fear that verbose road sign writers have it all their own way. Here in Liverpool a series of signs announcing a Household Refuse Disposal Facility were obliterated by a citizen with a spray paint can and the monosyllabic "Tip" substituted. Entirely apt!

Yours faithfully,
D. M. NOBLE,
505 Princess Drive,
Liverpool.

From Mr George Aitken

Sir, There is no need to go so far back as pre-war for dire warnings about bridges (letter, December 3). A sign, officially placed by the AA of New Zealand, at a bridge on a minor road over the Shag River, inland from Palmerston, currently advises: "BRIDGE DANGEROUS WHEN UNDER WATER".

Safely crossed (in the dry) by Yours truly,
GEORGE AITKEN,
32 Offley Road,
Kerang, Victoria, SW9,
December 4.

THE ARTS

Galleries: revelations of mastery from 'unknown' octogenarians

Painting unparalleled for love and tender precision

Marie-Louise von Motesiczky
Goethe Institute

Introducing Sam Rabin
Dulwich Picture Gallery

Varlin
Matthiesen Fine Art

The more commercial end of art scholarship seems to have taken a rather nostalgic turn of late, and we have been inundated with rediscoveries, revivals and chances to reappraise. The results have been on the whole agreeable, if often not much more than a number of pleasant and accomplished minor talents have been resurrected, and on occasion talents rumoured to be major, in the absence of much evidence one way or the other (Lavery, for instance, or William Strang) have been cut down to a more realistic place in the pantheon. But it is difficult to think of an unquestionably major figure who has been pulled out of obscurity for our delectation since Egon Schiele in the early Sixties.

What is one's surprise, then, to find at the Goethe Institute until the end of the week a painter, Marie-Louise von Motesiczky, who has in her nearly 80 years received very little attention and rarely exhibited, even in mixed exhibitions, and yet steps before us as a blinding revelation: here is a major figure by any standard you care to propose, whether looked at in local terms (she has lived and worked in England since 1939) or, as she should be, in terms of world art. She last showed in London in 1960, at the lamented Beaux Arts Gallery, and since has had a handful of showings in Germany and Austria, most recently in an exhibition devoted to pupils of Max Beckmann. That is appropriate enough, since if one can see any influence in her work it is that of Beckmann, especially in some of the earlier figure compositions like *At the Dressmaker's* of 1928, but any sense of direct indebtedness soon fades and there she is, out on her own, painting her own world in her own way.

It is a small world, but no more so than that of, say, Paula Modersohn-Becker, the predecessor with whom in early days she was most regularly compared. That is, her view is almost entirely domestic: she paints still-lives and interiors, and when she ventures into landscape it is rarely further ranging than the end of the garden; the people she paints, so wonderfully, are obviously all friends and relations, and above all her own mother, growing older and older in a series of pictures unparalleled for their precise tenderness, their abounding love and

total lack of sentimentality. Occasionally an element of fantasy emerges, as in *The Travellers* (a boatful of mostly nude women) in 1940 or *The Magic Fish* (a woman on a chaise-longue doing battle with a flying fish) in 1956 - and here we see a kinship with rather than the influence of Beckmann - but in the main Motesiczky is content to observe the world around her with exemplary closeness and fidelity, and let whatever symbolic connotations it may have take their chances: if you see them, fine; if you do not, they must still subliminally affect you.

Scattered through the show there are several self-portraits, from the 1920s up to the unforgettable *Self-Portrait with Pearls* of 1965, in which recognizably the same woman with the same slightly worried expression stares back at herself, and us, from a small standing mirror on a table with two pearls. The pearls, one feels, are no less important than the person, and yet it is the perception of personality which gives the work its unique flavour. Motesiczky observes herself growing older just as she does her mother, with the same almost clinical precision which still has the power to move. The series of the mother - shuffling round the garden, smoking a pipe, drinking through a straw - is sometimes on the verge of the grotesque, and yet even this can be admitted, absorbed and used: the limited field of vision does not limit the understanding of life, but merely encourages the painter to delve more deeply into what is there before her. An experience of a rare order awaits you.

A neglect quite as surprising and a story decidedly more peculiar lie behind the show *Introducing Sam Rabin*, at the Dulwich Picture Gallery until February 2. Who is Sam Rabin, you might well ask, and why has he not been introduced to us until he has reached the age of 82? Well, he has not been exactly unknown all these years. He was an Olympic champion wrestler in 1928, and well known in sporting circles as "Sam Radnor - The Hebrew Jew" and "Rabin the Cat" (professional wrestlers both) in the early Thirties. He appeared in a couple of Korda films before the war, and wartime radio listeners might well remember him as a most musically bass-baritone. In 1928 he was near the centre of an artistic controversy as one of the sculptors - alongside Henry Moore and Eric Gill - working on the new London Underground headquarters. He has been a distinguished teacher for many years (still active, happily), with Bridget Riley perhaps the most notable, as well as unlikely, of his many successful pupils. And then - which is the point at issue here - there is his painting.

Actually, it is not exactly painting. Though you might think, on entering the back galleries of the Dulwich Picture Gallery (inaugurated as a venue for temporary shows with *Late*



The influence of Beckmann, soon to recede, in Motesiczky's early *At the Dressmaker's*

de Chirico earlier this year), that you were seeing a show of oil paintings and drawings, in fact Rabin's medium is some kind of wax crayons he makes himself, worked over and over and then varnished. This produces an extraordinarily rich, weathered effect, and enables him to elaborate the most subtle and delicate effects of colour in

what at first seems to be a very limited palette.

The immediately distinguishing feature is that almost all the "paintings", and most of the drawings, are concerned with the subject of boxing. When Rabin took up this form of art, forsaking sculpture and singing after the war, he concentrated

almost exclusively on the ring for his subject-matter - which may well partly explain his relative neglect, both from those who disapprove on principle and from those who automatically relegate him to the fringe category of "sporting artist".

However, after looking carefully at the work, it is not surprising to hear that Rabin has very little personal interest in boxing as such, but has been fascinated by it mainly as a formal challenge. If one thinks of any other artist here, it is most likely to be the Toulouse-Lautrec of the circus pictures or the Degas of the racing scenes, in both of which cases there was much the same degree of detachment. And it must at once be said that it is not absurdly disproportionate to mention Rabin in the same breath as those masters.

Within his chosen area he is total master: the way the changes are rung on the off-white expanse of the ring itself and the formal patterns of the ropes against the smoky grey or midnight black beyond the lights is nothing less than staggering, and such is Rabin's feeling for the intricate and unexpected composition that one never has the slightest sensation of monotony. That his work has remained so little known must be the result of an unassuming nature rather than any failure of interest felt in front of the art itself. This is art of classic monumentality, subtlety and simplicity. It would be absurdly wasteful to continue to neglect it.

In the case of Varlin Britain is merely a little down the line of countries to join the chorus of praise. France discovered him three years ago (five years after his death) with a stunning show in Paris. The word has also spread to Germany and Italy from his native Switzerland. The show at Matthiesen until December 20 - almost as surprising a change of pace for this Old Master gallery as Rabin's appearance is at Dulwich - is centred on the years he spent in England and Scotland (1955 and 1957 respectively), and shows him reacting with the cockeyed perception of a foreigner to British scenes almost too ordinary for a British painter to realize how truly weird they are.

Varlin is a connoisseur of the drab and the disreputable - he especially liked low pubs and tatty side-shows - and we get both in full, delightful measure here. But he also appreciated the odd elegance of tweed and tartan, and some of his single standing figures are very fine. The British trips were finally just a tourist interlude, though a very productive one. Happily the show includes as a sort of calling card, a group of his major Expressionist canvases like *Man with a Dog* (1972-74), which show what a spectacular painter he could be when totally engaged. Let us hope that this show, provocative as it is, will prove itself a calling-card for the major retrospective we so imperatively need.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Immodest humours

Fine Arts Brass
Purcell Room

The Fine Arts Brass Ensemble seem to be aiming for a style rather like that of Canadian Brass, but with an English accent: they mix the music with chat and good-humoured tomfoolery, apologetically. Since they are an engaging bunch, the effect is pretty tolerable, though they could do with being a good bit sharper as musicians.

The trumpets have too much of that lazy legato which comes naturally to the instruments, and which sounds quite wrong in music written for others (inevitably the Fine Arts repertoire draws heavily on baroque music, usually, it would seem, in arrangements by their hornist Stephen Roberts). One tires, too, of the omnipresent vibrato, though perhaps that might be less worrying in a different hall: the Purcell Room does rather put one on top of anything so immodest as a brass quintet, especially one whose members turn to tambourines in a no-holds-barred interpretation of some Jacobean dances.

Possibly the group's most conspicuous successes have been in their commissioning. On Sunday they brought with them two works they have introduced this year, by John Joubert and by his sometime pupil John Casken. The Casken piece has a promising title.

Clarion Sea, and I suspect it would be a vivid and exciting piece if it were played with more attack, virtuosity and character than the Fine Arts could muster.

There are five sections of diverse identities, ranging from fanfaring bellicosity to humming choral song, and linked to make a 10-minute single movement. The images look almost fiercely exact, nowhere more so than at the end, where a subterranean tuba melody gives in to a disparaging sither from the trombone, whose last note, played sforzato, gains a tritone echo from the horn. It is a moment of purely musical drama, occurring after many more.

Joubert's Chamber Music is altogether more traditional in style and form, being a set of three movements, fast-slow-fast, in a harmonic language that has no inhibitions about key centres: the work is roundly in D flat. Joubert even has no inhibitions about giving one of his themes some fugue treatment in the finale, and of course the whole thing is impeccably crafted. Its only conceivable fault is in requiring so little imagination from its audience, or indeed from its players, though it might be a useful piece for the many young ensembles entering this world of the miniaturized band.

Paul Griffiths

Dennis Lee

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It was strangely coy of Dennis Lee (or his management) to make no mention, in the programme titles, of his Sunday afternoon concert in the South Bank piano series, of the connection between his two groups of Debussy pieces. After the three "forgotten" *Images* of 1894, which were published only seven years ago, he dabbled awhile with Ravel and then came back to the later forms of two of the *Images* in the *Sarabande* from *Pour le Piano* and "Jardins sous la pluie" from *Estampes*.

In fact he made more of the differences than any similarities, bringing a grave formality to the later *Sarabande* in place of the wistful, stylized view of its earlier counterpart, which Debussy marked to resemble the old painting. Likewise the third *Image* became the vivid muscular brush-strokes, at once bolder and yet more delicate, of rose gardens under that rain attractively realized at the keyboard.

Ravel's *Valses nobles* e *scenicales* were coloured with subtle shading and dynamics, and yet remained unduly bland as to character, whereas Scriabin's Fourth Sonata, at the start of the programme, had a stronger basic rhythm to benefit his ideas. Mr Lee, who came originally from Malaysia, showed an instinct for *rubato* as a means to realizing the music's exotic inflections, which he contrasted with a liveliness of keyboard display in the Lisztian manner.

He devoted the rest of his programme to the F minor Sonata of Brahms, in which vehemence alternated with a cajoling lyricism and at times questionable tempi. It was not the youthful impetuosity of a composer aged 20 that one heard but a mature reflection of those thoughts. The andante movement seemed to acquire an incipient blues character; the intermezzo was sombre and heavy, but the pianist made a reasoned case for the brooding romanticism of his approach.

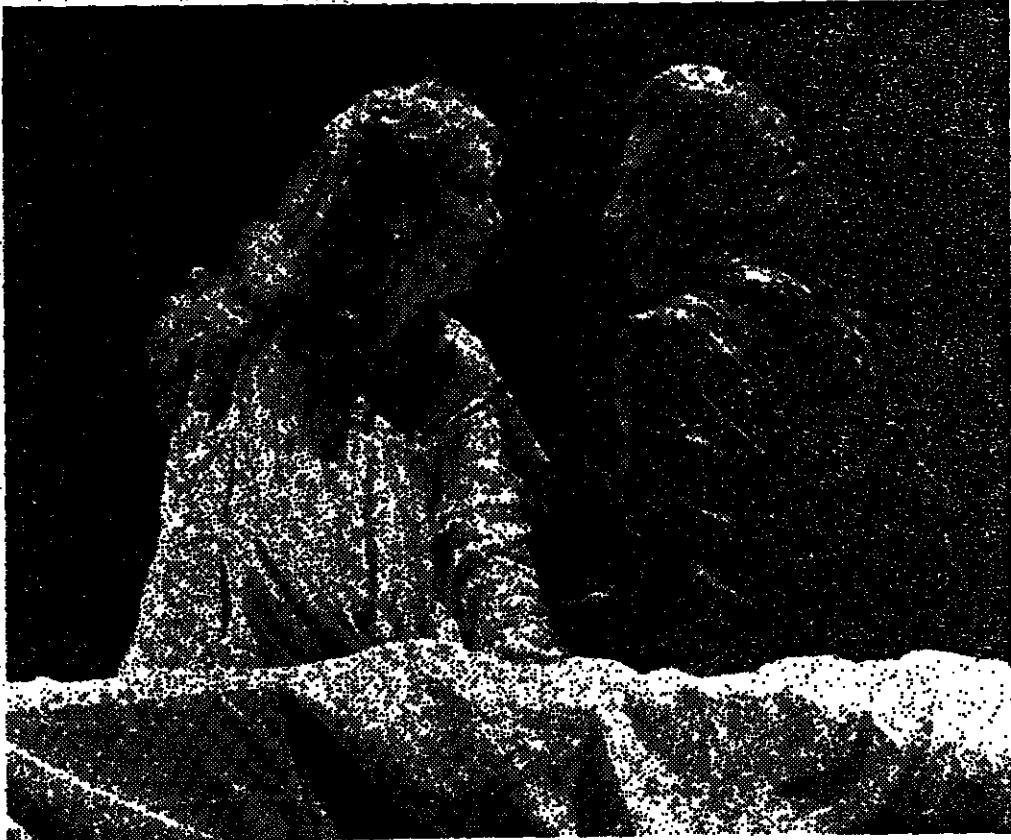
Noël Goodwin

Opera
Tenor in triumph

Roméo et Juliette
Paris Opéra

When the opera year of 1985 is put in the judgement scales two performances by tenors are likely to stay in the memory. In March Carlo Bergonzi came to Covent Garden to sing what, improbably, was his first *Edgardo* there in *Lucia di Lammermoor*. It was predictably a superb display of bel canto. Currently Alfredo Kraus is in Paris for what, equally improbably, is his first *Roméo* at the Opéra in *Roméo et Juliette*. Gounod's version of Shakespeare has never been much to the taste of British audiences, but at home in Paris it is a different matter. *Roméo* has notched up 630 appearances on the stage of the Opéra.

Bergonzi and Kraus are among the last survivors of that dying breed, the *tenore di grazia*. Their tones caress the ear, their voices cut through the auditorium as cleanly as a laser, their musical manners are ever courteous, and if an effort has to be made, then it is scarcely allowed to show. Kraus has often entered the Bergonzi repertoire - he was after all one of the first *Edgaros* in that Covent Garden *Lucia* - but Bergonzi has rarely penetrated the French operas of which Kraus is the supreme exponent. Sixty, it will be argued, is no age to go clambering up Juliette's balcony. But in Paris Georges Lavandant's severe production lets *Roméo* off that particular hook by having Juliette kneel on a plinth at no more than shoulder height to him. Kraus manages a skip of youthful joy as he meets his



The transcendent Alfredo Kraus with Anna-Maria Gonzalez

Juliette chez Frère Laurent; he sings the opening of the Act IV duet, "Nuit d'hyménée", flat on his back. But these are mere bonuses to the overall portrayal of the perfect Gounod wooer, warm and graceful in nearly every phrase, suave in every movement. In his Act II cavatina (where Kraus's attack on the opening phrase was slightly less than perfect) *Roméo* calls on the sun to dim the stars ("Ah! Jevoit soleil! Ce soir les étoiles"). Kraus is apt to have the same effect on those singing by his side. Certainly he overshadowed the Juliette of Anna-Maria Gonzalez, a young Spanish soprano making her Opéra debut. The voice is well focused in

the middle and blended happily with that of Kraus in the madrigal the two lovers sing on first meeting. But the wait-song lacked a true coloratura and this Juliette was too much the fluffy blonde and too little the girl who grows up in a matter of days. Georges Lavandant's production, first seen in 1981, opens with the chorus standing behind trestle tables spanning the width of the stage, the wine glasses half emptied amid the remnants of a bitter feast. Thereafter it moves swiftly between Jean-Pierre Vergier's marble columns, black with white veins, with Verona's skyline visible in the distance. There is plenty of room for the supporting parts to be estab-

lished. From Ernest Blanc's Capulet (raw of voice but imposing of presence) to Adrian Martin's sharply-etched Tybalt.

The conductor, Maximiano Valdes, another Spanish newcomer to the Opéra in this very Hispanic evening, had a highly successful debut. He clearly loves the score and had no difficulty in making that love infectious.

But it is the chance of hearing Alfredo Kraus in one of his finest roles that will have connoisseurs of fine singing hurrying to the Opéra.

John Higgins

Further performances are on December 12, 15, 18 and 22.

London débuts
Guitarist with a rare sense of focus

It was a rarity: a guitar recital which held my attention for every second from beginning to end. Yves Storms from Belgium is a guitarist of immaculate technique, vivid and refined musicianship, and a rare sense of inner focus in performance. His Wigmore Hall debut followed a group of baroque pieces with Rodrigo's "Invocation et danse" in which his counterpointing of voices and rhythmic alacrity enabled him to scent and taste the quality of rapidly changing timbres.

His supple and sensitive left hand could control minutely the impressionistic simplicity of an intermezzo by his compatriot Vic Nees and yet turn to a filigree fleetness with firm yet easy rhythmic support, for "Golondrinas" and "La armaladora" by Castelnuovo-Tedesco.

Léman Jones, a harpist of exceptional musical imagination and stylistic panache, played a programme of original compositions for the harp at the Purcell Room. It was refreshing to hear no transcriptions for once: eighteenth-century sonatas like those by Jean-Baptiste Cardon, Rossler-Rosetti and C. P. E. Bach revealed with stark immediacy Jones's skill at fleshing out the simplest of *galant* formulae with a luminosity of colour, timbre, mobile phrasing and astute pacing.

His ability to sustain more oblique harmonies and structure was tested in Tailleferre's Sonata, and his skill as an entertainer in Renie's Gothic fantasy "Legende". Britten's

Suite confirmed the meticulous acoustic sensitivity of an artist I very much look forward to hearing again.

Glyndebourne audiences will already be familiar with the name of Peter Coleman-Wright. This Australian baritone's debut recital at the Purcell Room, with Piers Lane, piano, confirmed his versatility as an artist and the ripe, immediately engaging character of his voice.

A little weak still in its lower register, it had both sufficient strength and variety of colour to sustain the testing arts of Liszt's *Three Petrarch Sonnets*, as well as the concentration and eye for detail for Schubert's *Lieder* and Debussy's *melodies*. For the latter, a little more sophistication and sense of distancing will doubtless come: as yet

chiefly through its brevity and through its aggressive exploitation of the piano's upper register. Otherwise, although it spoke with admirable freedom, it seemed to have little to say. And the Brahms itself, while again perfectly competent, suffered from an interpretation that seemed inert.

Perhaps (though such a thought is beyond credibility) the work simply does not offer this trio sufficient technical challenge.

Stephen Pettitt

experience, as they appreciate the quality of the music they play. The Epsilon Wind Quintet through sheer skill and a careful choice of programme managed to carry off a long evening's music without losing the attention of their audience for one moment. The French repertoire was dominant and I was grateful to be spared the *Anger* that I tend to suffer when sitting through over-serious works in this medium.

True, there were one or two slips, but the infectious virtuoso approach of all concerned enlivened every detail. The world premiere of John Kefauver's piece, entitled *Epsilon Quintet*, demanded playing of intricacy and was well received. But it was Francaix's Quintet, with its trivial and amusing imitation of laughter from the horn, and the Variations of Damase that effectively displayed a paucity of Epsilon's talents.

James

Methuen-Campbell

Coleman-Wright's eagerness to characterize gets the busy upper hand.

His skill at both dramatic characterization and language made vivid vignettes of eight of Martin's Songs on Moravian Folk Poetry, and three of Robert Stolz's outrageous Viennese lollipops.

I could say only until the interval of Laurence Joyce's flute recital at the Purcell Room. Specializing in the contemporary and jazz repertoire, he showed the technical freedom and confidence for the swirling phrases, wide leaps and agile flutter-tonguing of Richard Rodney Bennett's *Winter Music*; rather inadequate dynamic range for Messiaen's *Le Merle noir*; and the ideal fusion of taut control and spontaneous sense of theatre for Boulez's Sonatine.

Hilary Finch

HAYWARD GALLERY

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Until 23 February 1986

At the end of last night's episode of *The Bill* (Thames) a gypsy with a sawn-off shotgun was shot dead. "He would have given me his gun," said a distressed Sergeant Cryer. "If you believe that," replied Detective Inspector Galloway, "you're a bloody fool." The message of this exchange seems to be that the police have no alternative but to shoot dead criminals who have firearms. The *Bill* is a drama series which aspires to presenting life in and around a Wapping police station as it is, wars and all. It is to be hoped that it is inaccurate, for the behaviour of the police depicted, particularly

Television
Exaggeration instead of documentary realism

of the detectives, is bad-mannered, heavy-handed and insensitive. They are, if you like, a vicious British equivalent of American prototypes like *Starsky and Hutch* without the Californian good looks or charm. What one suspects has happened is that, in the cause of documentary realism, the programme-makers and some of

the actors, particularly John Salhouse, who plays Galloway, have taken a certain brusqueness and turned it into an exaggerated style.

World in Action's *Too Late for Lisa* (Granada) examined cystic fibrosis, from which twice as many children die annually in the United Kingdom as in, for example, Australia, where expensive medication and

physiotherapy at least postpone death. Of course, as the syndrome is ultimately incurable, there is a feeling in the British Health Service that resources would be better spent elsewhere.

To challenge this the programme used the case of Lisa Edmunds, who died aged 16 earlier this year. The appeal was sentimental, which is one way to the heart, but it would have been better if the programme had said openly what it hinted at: a nation must spend money alleviating pain if it is to call itself civilized.

Carlo Gebler

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Dec. 9. Dealings End, Dec. 20. $\frac{1}{2}$ Contango Day, Dec. 23. Settlement Day, Jan. 6.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

ELECTRICALS

171	121	Brown & Large	154	..	8.3	6.0	1
38	25	Brown (John)	27	1
79	59	Brown (Miss)	50	..	4.3	4.6	1
293	184	Bullough	274	..	10.1h	8.0	1
172	110	Burgess	146	..	2.9	2.9	1
74	70	Burgess-Jackson	61	..	5.7	5.6	1

84	30	Sparrow (ZW)	73	+2	8.5	8.7
153	83	Soar (JW)	153	+5	8.7	8.7
276	130	Spew & Jackson	265	+8	12.0	8.2
111	35	Spencer Clerk	105	-2	1.4	1.3
184	122	Spinks-Sarno	142	+2	8.7	4.7

289	180	Assoc Black	210	-5	7.6	3.6
109	4	Assoc Newspaper	110	-1	21.4	2.7
350	255	Black (AAG)	320	..	13.9	4.4
200	200	Black				

260	225	BAT	222	+3	15.7	2.6
271	162	Imperial	206	+66	79.2	4.8

● Ex dividend. ■ Ex bid. □ Forecast dividend. ● Current price. ○ Interest payment paid. △ Price at Suspension. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, if this company. □ Pre-merger figures. ● Forecast earnings. ● Capital distribution. ▼ Ex rights. ▲ Ex scrip or share not. Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. . No weekly data.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

M3 could be a rocky road for Treasury

A shot across the bows of the ship of state, this time from the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee, provided an apt signal yesterday to publication at 2.30 this afternoon of money supply figures for banking December.

Commenting on the Autumn Statement, Terence Higgins, chairman of the committee, pointed out that economic policy appeared to have shifted radically from monetary to exchange rate targeting. The Government ought to recognize this more explicitly and provide more information on the conduct of monetary policy. Mr Higgins also condemned, as he could, the use of the exchange rate, supported by high interest rates, as a way of getting inflation down.

"The use of the exchange rate as a counter-inflationary device may... lead to a significant deterioration in the competitiveness of British manufacturing and loss of foreign and domestic markets."

Mr Higgins added, almost by way of mandatory aside, that the committee's concern had not been allayed by the Chancellor's responses to questioning. Meanwhile, the foreign exchange markets were making their own distinctive contribution to the evolution of UK financial strategy by taking the sterling-dollar rate down 2 cents to below \$1.46, as fears of an oil price-cutting war rattle through the market.

The gilt market went in for its own particular version of blood-letting. The long end opened about 1/2 point down, and broadly failed to bounce back. This means that the building societies and others who charged in to buy the tap, Exchequer Convertible 10%, per cent 1989, are now nursing losses of perhaps 1/2 point on the stock in its partly-paid form. Shorts ought not to fail by quite that amount, even in tricky markets.

The median expectation of what the EM3 figures may prove to be this afternoon has gradually worsened in the past week or so. By last night, the ordinary man on a gilt pitch was expecting growth of perhaps 1 1/4 per cent, with bank lending ahead by about £1.5 billion.

If the figures are any worse than this, there will be plenty of wise men both in the City and in Whitehall prepared to take a very dim view of the current thrust of Treasury strategy. Bad money supply figures will mean that the current high level of real interest rates is not curbing demand for credit. But even these rates may not prove adequate to support sterling if oil prices come under heavy pressure.

It could be that a small window of opportunity existed weeks ago to cut base rates, perhaps by 1 point, to 10 1/2 per cent. The Government did not take it; the game has changed and markets are now focusing on different areas of concern. Meanwhile, industry suffers and the Government, according to the select committee, sails on apparently without too much concern.

Political dilemma of merger fever

Last week's unprecedented spate of large-scale takeover bids has inevitably had a political fallout. That is likely to acquire a momentum every bit as irresistible as the momentum behind the bids themselves.

Thus far, the Government has announced a wide-ranging review of competition policy, but it will not be hurried by contemporary events.

The planned mergers between Habitat and British Home Stores, likely to be shaken up by Sears' actually taking a positive initiative, and between Imperial Group and United Biscuits, already rocked by Hanson Trust's bid for Imperial, and the bids for Distillers and Imperial, have all been set in train. GEC's proposals to take over Plessey last night took concrete form.

All this actually puts the Government in a quandary. For nothing will look more futile than a review of competition policy which is completed after what may amount to the biggest transfer of ownership in the history of British industry.

The theme of these huge deals is management. Size, in the eyes of the City investment institutions, is no longer an automatic defence. Their question, which has acquired a sharp prominence this year, is simply whether they prefer to retain the paper of the bid for companies in their portfolios, or exchange it for ever-increasing slices of the bidders' equity. Their judgement is increasingly based on an assessment of what the bid for company is worth, not on an ephemeral market valuation of its shares.

The exception is the Elders' bid for Allied-Lyons, where the offer has been made in cash with a loan stock alternative. Elders' financial arrangements are the prime reason for the Department of Trade's decision to refer the bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The implications of a foreign takeover of a leading brewer were another factor.

There is an important class distinction among the other bids. While the BHS and Plessey deals would involve a management reorganization and a meshing together of them and their would-be partners, Hanson and possibly Argill are more likely to revive their prey by tightening controls and setting higher performance targets. This has the virtue, from the point of view of public policy, that the latter arrangements are capable of being more easily unwound subsequently, either through management buyouts or sales to third parties.

The dilemma facing the Government is identical with that which has faced its predecessors which were confronted with merger fever at what may be the height of a bull market. Should they continue to let the market make long-term decisions on the basis of short-term considerations?

Lord Hanson's price is right

Meanwhile, at the other end of town, the stock market has convinced itself that a higher bid for Imperial Group is on the way. Yesterday, Imperial's shares rose from 240p to 266p, 16p above the value of Hanson Trust's offer. But it is far from clear why Hanson or anyone else should pay more.

Hanson, according to form, would break up Imperial into its constituent parts and raise cash by selling some of them. On this view of probable events Hanson is effectively issuing paper for cash. If it raises the offer, it will be issuing shares at a discount or making a disguised rights issue. Given the stock market's reaction to Hanson's fund-raising exercise last summer, this is something Hanson will want to avoid. Its shares can do without a second knock.

Hanson's existing offer is pitched at Imperial's break-up value. This is arrived at by splitting the group into three. The tobacco and foods businesses, taking in Golden Wonder crisps, are worth about £400 million each, applying the sector multiples five and 14 respectively.

The crucial question is the valuation of courage, the brewery subsidiary. Applying the multiple accorded to Bass, the industry leader, suggests a value of only £600 million. On the other hand taking a value per pub of £230,000, the price Scottish & Newcastle is prepared to pay for Matthew Brown's estate, suggests a value of £1,100 million.

On this more generous measure, Imperial is probably worth £1,900 million, precisely the level of Hanson's bid. That assumes that its cash holdings roughly offset its borrowings.

While there might be companies prepared to buy cash at a discount, Hanson shareholders must hope their company is not among them. For companies wanting to hold on to the trading businesses there is a prospect of justifying the price once the assets start to sweat; but that could take years. Buyers of Imperial shares at this level are banking on hope.

Retail sales jump 2.6% while factory costs fall to new low

By David Smith, and Derek Harris

Hopes of continued growth with low inflation were boosted by Government figures yesterday on retail sales and industrial costs.

Retail sales surged last month after two successive monthly declines. Industry's raw material and fuel costs have fallen by more than 5 per cent over the past year, the best performance on record.

With stores in most high streets thronged with Christmas shoppers, particularly over last weekend, retailers are reporting sales up on the same time last year by well over 10 per cent. Sector inflation is 4 to 5 per cent.

At Sears, whose stores include Selfridges, the Wallis chain and the provincial Lewis's department stores as well as several footwear chains, Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, chairman and chief executive, said: "Sales are well up on last year and into double figures for the increase. We need colder weather to sell more boots, but footwear sales have also improved."

John Lewis Partnership, with its department stores, saw sales rise 8.8 per cent in the last week in November. This was a lesser increase than for the roughly comparable period last year, but in 1984 the same week included the first day of December.

The group's London stores were particularly busy. Toys, stationery, and men's and children's wear were selling strongly. The increase in gloves was nearly 63 per cent.

Retail sales volume rose by 2.6 per cent last month, returning to just below the August peak. The index of sales volume was 117.1 (1980 = 100) in November, compared with 114.1 in October.

The rebound in sales was led by clothing retailers, as the weather became colder last month. There was also evidence of heavy spending on Christmas gifts. The Retail Consortium is expecting the volume of spending this month to be 4 per cent higher in December last year, itself a record.

The volume of spending last month was 4.8 per cent up on November last year, and the value of spending was 10 per cent higher.

The Department of Trade and Industry said that, after stalling in September and

October, spending in the shops has resumed its rise.

Manufacturing industry's raw material and fuel costs rose by 0.5 per cent last month, after eight successive monthly falls. Even so, the increase was smaller than in November last year and, as a result, input costs were 5.2 per cent down on a year earlier.

This compared with a 4.8 per cent fall in the 12 months to October. Officials say that the 5.2 per cent fall to November is unprecedented.

The 0.5 per cent increase in input costs in November occurred as the cost of electricity showed its normal seasonal rise. This arises from increased electricity usage from industry and higher maximum demand charges during the winter

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Lloyd's 'not in Bill'

Lloyd's the underwriters will not be included in the Financial Services Bill, Mr Leon Brittan, Minister for Trade and Industry, said yesterday.

He told industrial correspondents: "You could not possibly include the whole of Lloyd's because the Bill covers investment activity and much of Lloyd's does not come under the scope of the Bill."

Mr Brittan said the Bill was the Government's "measured response" to the White Paper on financial services but "it is not our last word".

Offer raised

BET has agreed to raise its offer to 21 shares for every 100 Sparrow shares in return for the recommendation of the Sparrow board and acceptance of the offer by the Sparrow family.

Stock advances

Stock Conversion raised pre-tax profits for the half-year to September 30 by £2.7 million to £12.1 million. Net asset value rose by 49p to 585p. The interim dividend rises by 40 per cent to 3.5p and earnings per share are 14.11p compared with 9.80p last time.

Tempus, page 21

Brazil's lengthy drought is estimated to have halved its coffee crop for 1986-87, causing prices to rise sharply in New York and London - from £1,500 a tonne in July for March coffee to £2,000 in London. But it is too early to say if retail prices will go up as well.

Brewer ahead

Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries has increased pre-tax profits for the year to September 30 to £15.4 million from £10.5 million. Sales rose to £103.5 million from £94.1 million. A final dividend of 5.7p makes 8.55p for the year against 7.6p last time.

Tempus, page 21

Power fears

Britain's electricity supply industry may have to delay equipment replacement programmes and the threat of slowdown could even extend to the Sizewell B Nuclear power project in Suffolk. The British Electrotechnical and Allied Manufacturers Association told *The Times*.

Share flop bank dismissed

By Cliff Feltham

Tiphook, the container leasing company, has dismissed Barclays Merchant Bank as its financial adviser after the disastrous summer share flotation when 85 per cent of the £6 million issue was left with the underwriters.

Mr Robert Montague, chairman, of Tiphook, said that the company had been under a cloud since then, and the continuing association with Barclays was proving an embarrassment.

He added: "The affair had a much greater impact than we thought and we decided it was time to make a fresh start." N M Rothschild is replacing Barclays.

Mr Ben Martin, a Barclays director, commented: "We are disappointed but not surprised at the decision." The announcement coincided with Barclays placing its 13 per cent stake in Tiphook with City institutions.

Mr Martin said: "We were approached by brokers Kitkat and Aitken, who asked to place our shares. It will help the company by getting them into more hands."

Tiphook yesterday reported half-time profits up 47 per cent to £369,000 and said that prospects were encouraging. The company's broker, Messel, is looking for £2.5 million this year.

Distillers, the Scotch whisky group, yesterday confirmed that it is dismissing the Royal Bank of Scotland as its lead bank because of the role the bank is playing in Argill's £1.9 billion bid for the company.

RBS is helping to advise Argill through its merchant bank, Charterhouse Japhet, and it is also participating in a £600 million loan to Argill to help finance the bid.

The Bank of Scotland is to take over as the main bank to Distillers.

Junk bond ban 'to trigger mergers'

From Bailey Morris Washington

The decision by the Federal Reserve Board to take its first step against highly leveraged corporate takeovers is expected to trigger a flurry of mergers in the United States before the end of the year when the new rules go into effect.

GAF Corporation has announced its \$1.9 billion (£1.8 billion) hostile bid for Union Carbide Corporation, becoming the first company to avoid a potential conflict with the central bank as a result of its new proposal aimed against junk bonds and other forms of unregulated financing.

The central bank's decision, announced late on Friday, has generated a fierce debate which has divided its own board and pitted the Fed against free market advocates in the White House.

Mr Paul Volcker, the central bank's chairman, has told Congress that he remains deeply concerned over the high rate of "debt-financed acquisition activity and the broad movement towards higher leverage" which was reducing the strength of US business firms.

It is uncertain, however, how the Fed's bank proposal will be applied. Margin rules will be extended to the purchase of debt securities that are issued to finance the acquisition of stock of a target company by a shell



Donald Regan: opposed to market curbs

corporation as part of a takeover attempt.

The central bank's proposal is regarded in many quarters as an important first step in a broader campaign to begin regulating merger activity by placing restrictions on takeover financing techniques.

Mr Michael Bradford, general counsel of the Fed said under the new rule the central bank could interpret broadly the statute as it begins a case-by-case review of financing techniques used in hostile takeovers.

But a broad interpretation designed to limit such takeovers would generate a strongly critical response from the White House and the US Treasury.

Mr Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, is strongly opposed to moves to cure market activity.

Japanese back £45m purchase

By Judith Hantley Commercial Property Correspondent

The Post Office has sold its prime City of London site in St Martin's-le-Grand for about £45 million to British and Japanese developers.

Glengate Holdings and Kumagai Gumi, one of Japan's biggest quoted construction companies, have bought the one acre site and intend to develop a 250,000 sq ft, £140 million office scheme behind the facade of the Edwardian building. Competition to buy the Post Office site was intense and Glengate's purchase took the market by surprise. Glengate and Kumagai Gumi are also the joint developers for the former Bournes department store in Oxford Street, London which is being transformed into a £55 million retail centre.

The Japanese construction company will provide short-term finance for the St Martin's-le-Grand scheme, as it is at Bournes. The development will be sold on the institutional investment market. The developers are designing the offices so that they can be split into reasonably-sized investment parcels.

The Post Office put the freehold of its building on the market for sale by tender through Weatherall Green & Smith, but the identity of the buyer has been kept secret.

BRITISH STEEL - FIRST HALF-YEAR PROFIT SINCE 1974

The Chairman of British Steel Corporation, Sir Robert Haslam, reports that the Corporation made a profit of £21 million in the six months to September 28, 1985, after interest but before taxation and exceptional items, which were not significant at the half-year. This is an important milestone in the recovery of BSC - the first half-year profit since 1974.

British Steel Corporation UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Half-year to 29/9/84	Full year to 30/3/85	Half-year to 28/9/85
£m	£m	£m
1579	3453	1725
(68)	(70)	46
(28)	(70)	(25)
(96)	(140)	21

Exceptional costs, which were not significant in the half-year ended September 28, 1985 (half-year to September 29, 1984: £147m, making a total loss of £243m) will be taken up in the accounts for the full financial year.

The comparative results for the half-year to September 29, 1984 and for the full year to March 30, 1985 include costs of the NUM strike, estimated at £95 million and £180 million respectively.

Other key points from Sir Robert's statement:

- Good plant performance was achieved in a reasonably stable market.
- There were signs of import pressure towards the end of the period, exacerbated by the strength of the pound against the deutschmark.
- An abnormal number of major plant developments will be another dominant factor in the next few months which will cause a short-term pause in British Steel's progress towards its next milestone of financial self-sufficiency.
- A greater degree of orderliness and stability in the European steel market is important to BSC's future success.
- Subject to these concerns, British Steel faces the future with a confidence based on the firm foundation of its achievements in recent years.

British Steel Corporation



Share offer at Lexicon

L. Messel, the broker, is bringing Lexicon Inc, a North American manufacturer and distributor of high-quality digital audio equipment, to the market via an offer for sale of 3,505,882 shares at 115p each.

The prospectus is published today and dealings in the shares are expected to start on December 19.

The offer for sale gives Lexicon a market capitalization of £10.16 million. A total of 39.7 per cent of the company is being offered to the public.

Turnover has risen from \$3.7 million (£2.4 million) in 1981 to \$10.5 million in the year ended August 31, 1985. Pre-tax profits for this period increased from \$244,000 to \$961,000.

The company supplies mainly major recording studios, video and audio post-production facilities and broadcasting stations.

Prospectus begins, page 17 Tempus, page 21

Tese bid back

The £100 million management buyout bid for Thorn EMI Screen Entertainment, the film company, has been revived with backing from Mr Alan Bond, the Australian financier. Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, is also said to be interested in backing the management bid.

Tunnel claim challenged

The claim by Channel Tunnel Group to have secured firm financial backing has been challenged by EuroRoute, one of the rival contenders to build the fixed Channel link.

Mr Robin Biggam, chief executive of EuroRoute, said: "We defy them to produce evidence of their commitments. We know from our contacts with banks and the equity

market that CTG has not got binding commitments for equity or loan finance."

Last week CTG acknowledged that its commitments were conditional on winning the concession and on raising not less than £650 million in equity. It will be paying a commitment commission to 35 or 40 banks if it is given the concession.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	MAIN PRICE CHANGES	CURRENCIES
FT Ind Ord 115.4 (-2.2) FT All Shares 674.75 (-4.34) FT Govt Securities 83.14 (-0.21) FT-SE 100 1992.2 (-9.7) Bergains 27.943 Datastream USM 107.82 (+0.19) New York Dow Jones 1481.85 (+14.8) Tokyo Nikkei Dow 12,788.23 (+7.33) Hong Kong Hang Seng 1724.27 (+2.58) Sydney: AO 985.8 (+1.5) Amsterdam 236.7 (-2.5) Frankfurt Commerzbank 1725.0 (-1.0) Brussels General 916.79 (-27.62) Paris: CAC 246.3 (-1.5) Zurich SKA General 471.80 (+1.30)	RISES: Spectrum Grp 25p +7p Real Time Control 71p +10p Intervis Video 109p +1p Thomson T-Line 105p +30p WA Ass (formerly Weeks Ass) 27p +40p Noble & Lund 82p +8p CPU Computers 30p +3p Metal Sciences 57p +4p Nstern 185p +10p Vinton Grp 163p +30p Campari Int 235p +3p Northamber 235p +20p Watson & Philip 156p +11p Wagon Finance 134p +20p Boots 283p +20p	London: £: \$1.4825 (-0.0155) £: DM 3.7027 (-0.0283) £: SwFr 3.0849 (-0.0279) £: FF 11.2977 (-0.0922) £: Yen 297.55 (-2.77) £ Index: 80.3 (-0.8) New York: \$: £1.4630 \$: DM 2.5305 \$ Index: 127.4 (+0.1) ECU £0.595556 SDR £0.738542
GOLD	FALLS: Cifer 8p -2p British Benzol 42p -10p Chioslow Grp 38p -8p Surreleigh Elec 74p -3p P Kelvin Watson 208p -36p Common Bros 8p -1p Barr & Wallace Am 185p -17p Floyd Oil Part 40p -3p	INTEREST RATES London: Bank Base: 11 1/2% 3-month Interbank 11 1/2-11 3/4% 3-month eligible bills: buying rate 11 1/2-11 1/4% US: Prime Rate 9.50% Federal Funds 8% 3-month Treasury Bills 7.20-7.19% 30-year bond price 100 1/2-100 3/4%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

quiet sharply at
foreign exchanges,
ally by reports
of the organiza-
tion. Exporting
are planning to

market share. A burst of hectic activity, during which prices fell from the fall markets quietened in session, saw a sterling from the the news that the

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES		
Market rates	Market rates	1 month
range	close	
Dec 9	December 9	
1.4670	\$1,4620-1,4630	0.46-0.43c premium
2.0467	\$2.0439-2.0467	0.50-0.41c premium
1.1732n	4.1682-4.1732n	24-22c premium
5.34	75.22-75.34	24-19c premium
11.4110k	13.3561-13.4023k	3-20c premium
2.2034p	1.1958-1.1979p	25-15c premium
3.7124n	3.7008-3.7050n	27-22c premium
237.01e	232.46-237.01e	27-22c premium
229.79p	229.79-230.45p	27-22c premium
1.5323b1r	1.5212B1-1.5217A5b	77-120c discount
1.1887b1r	1.1811B1-1.1887A1b	15-10c discount
		1/2-tone green

11.30021	11.2852-11.30021	2 ⁺ -1 ⁺ c disc
-11.2519k	11.2340-11.2519k	3 ⁺ -1 ⁺ one prem
287.72y	287.37-287.72y	1-1y prem
6.03sch	25.99-26.03sch	11 ⁺ -10 ⁺ gro p
3.09211	3.0877-3.09211	2 ⁺ -2c prem

EXCH. RATES		DOLLAR \$	
1.1698-1.1719		Ireland	
2.1472-2.1520		Singapore	
0.5508-0.5548		Malaysia	
1.4520.00-1.4103.00		Australia	
		Canada	
		Sweden	

EXCH. RATES		DOLLAR \$	
1.1698-1.1719		Ireland	
2.1472-2.1520		Singapore	
0.5508-0.5548		Malaysia	
1.4520.00-1.4103.00		Australia	
		Canada	
		Sweden	

0.7930-0.8030	Norway
7.9966-8.0366	Denmark
218.75-221.75	West Germany
11.3800-11.3920	Switzerland
17.65-17.85	Netherlands
0.4224-0.4264	France
3.5327-3.5367	Japan
655.50-705.50	Italy

2.5759-2.5869	Belgium (Comm)
5.3120-5.3520	Hong Kong
3.0838-3.0975	Portugal
3.6778-3.9083	Spain
5.3675-5.4075	Austria

Barclays Bank HOPEX and Extel. *Lloyds Bank

1985

Y/E	High	Low	Company	Price
25	225	201	T: Natural Res	233
6	171	79	T: North America	84
7	148	111	T: Pacific West	119
1	152	129	T: Property	145
5	101	79	T: Tech	91

137	134	Ty Trustee	145
145	111	Temple Bar	138
284	211	Thompson	248
333	248	Throg Secured Cap	338
187	137	Trans Oceanic	188
120	103	Tidone	113
82	72	Tripartite Inc	78
24	189	115 Triborough	218

404	180	U.S. Steel Corp.	80
82	60	Viking Resources	80
86	61	Westpool	79
110	84	Westboken Energy	88
157 ²	138	Wiser	181
250	259	Yocaman	290

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

575	200	Akroyd & Saffern	535
57 1/2	20 1/2	American Express	534
48	19	Argyle	52 1/2
56	53	Bountied	50
125	55	Richards Arrow	143
18 1/2	8 1/2	Daily Mail	514 1/2

142	113	Essex	133
101	79	Big Trout	80
248	176	Esco	232
85	80	Exploration	70
439	369	Framingham	360
98	86	First Op	84
105	44	Goulds D & M	95

100	578	Henderson Adult	870
105	188	ICH	178
405	300	MAI	375
325	385	M & G	745
388	217	Mercantile House	289
113	75	Pacific Int Tst	19
47	18	Do Warrants	19
211	83	Smith Brothers	283

Other	Cong	Yd	
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11 3LB				
212 40K				
(tel) 031-228 7351				
10.0	65.0	+0.1	7.97	
14.0	65.8	+0.1	2.44	
		+0.2	8.44	

78.5	78.5	+0.4	2.50	Energy	
52.2	52.2	-0.4	2.85	Equity	10
74.5	74.5	-0.4	0.57	European Spec S&P	6
71.1	71.1	...	5.54	Extra Income	...
53.8	53.8	...	3.31	Financial	2
37.7	37.7	-0.1	0.88	Gilt Income	...
80.5	80.5	-0.7	2.59	Gold Income	...
53.9	53.9	-0.2	11.49	Do Accum	...

13.3	137.3	-0.7	8.04	Income
13.8	142.8	-0.7	8.06	Japan
11.4	87.0	-0.2	8.59	Malay & Singapore
7.5	77.5	-0.2	2.74	Pacific Inc
14.7	99.8	+0.3	8.30	Do Haimeet
2.0	55.8	+0.8	..	Prof Share Fd
12.7	98.4	+0.8	..	UK Capital
23.2	24.8	-0.1	3.33	Swedish Rite

1.6	84.9	-0.5	Capital Gains	
1.3	87.5	+0.7	Technology	
1.3	110.4	-0.1	World Income	
1.0	148.7	-0.5	Worldwide Capital	11
0.9	137.9	-1.2	Equity Ex (3)	6
0.7	94.2	-0.1	Do Accum (3)	12
1.8	180.2	-0.5	21 & TARGET FUNDS	
0.3	82.7	-0.5	2, Rt Mary Awt, London ECA	

181.2	-1.0	2.77	31 228-3309
88.9	-0.1	0.60	Smucker Co's
79.8	-0.2	2.21	TOUCHEREMOUNT
			Mermaid House, 2, Puddle D
			31-248 1250
			American Growth
			General Growth
			Growth

8.0	113.5	-0.3	1.45	Income Tech
8.0	115.5	-0.2	1.45	Income Growth
4.9	59.0	+0.6	1.42	Income Monthly
5.6	63.0	+0.6	1.42	Japan Growth
6.0	61.2	-0.6	1.49	Greece Growth
7.8	63.2	-0.6	1.49	Smaller Cos
2.9	56.6	-0.3	0.66	Special Opps
5.3	60.4	-0.4	0.66	TRANSATLANTIC & GEM

9.3	39.0	-1.2	4.78	51-55, New London Rd., Chel	
9.3	31.3	-1.2	4.78	0345 01851	
9.6	145.1	+0.5	5.95	Colson Inc (5)	36
9.1	325.2	+0.7	5.99	Do Account (4)	65
9.2	85.3	+0.1	0.89	Fielding Fund (4)	28
9.7	122.8	+0.1	0.99	Do Account (4)	22
9.4	87.0	+0.9	0.10	Fielding Am & Gen (4)	77
9.1	51.4	+2.5	1.35	Do Account (4)	19

5.1	52.6	+2.3	1.86	Fielding Inc Power (4)	14
5.3	114.5	-0.2	1.72	S & W Amer (3)	17
1.7	118.5	-0.2	1.72	S & W S&H (2)	10
5.1	91.0	+0.1	1.53	TYNDALE MANAGERS	
5.0	94.1	+0.1	1.53	16. Carnegie Plc, Bristol	
5.7	134.4	+1.8	0.88	02/2 732247	
5.8	135.4	+1.8	0.88	Australian	
5.8	80.1	0.00	0.00		

5.0	91.8	+0.8	3.51	Do Acc-	
2.4	139.4	+0.9	3.51	Capital	27
8.3	871.9		2.77	Do Accom	48
6.8	108.5	-0.3	1.88	Exchange	25
5.7	519.4		3.81	Do Accom	28
				Far Exch	15
				Do Accom	13
				Fin & Prop	

4.8	122.7	3.65	Do Accum	6
4.8	125.8	3.63	GR Capital	17
			Do Accum	15
			GR Income	16
			Do Accum	18
7.5			High Yield	4
			Do Accum	8
			Income	14

1.1	188.3	-4.5	2.25	Do Account	58
7.7	139.6	+0.3	1.51	Int Earnings	18
2.7	120.6	+1.0	0.78	Do Account	15
5.5	189.4	-0.1	0.87	Int Growth	6
				Do Account	9
INVESTMENT MANAGERS					
1.1				Japan Growth Account	18
				Natural Resources	18
				Do Account	21

3.2	180.3	-0.1	2.35	N Amer Growth	10
5.5	112.3	-0.6	7.72	Do Acc	15
5.6	124.0	+0.1	2.43	Prod	11
5.7	98.7	-0.6	1.31	Do Account	27
5.8	98.7	+0.3	2.19	Growth Co's Div Acc	20
5.8	108.2	+0.7	1.12	Do Account	18
				Smaller Cos	15
				Do Account	20

1.7	37.2	+0.4		SPDRS S&P	8
1.4	38.7	+0.1	0.78	Do Accum	8
1.4	38.8	+0.1	0.81	European Growth	7
1.4	38.8	+0.1	0.81	UK/PROXY/UT MANAG	7
1.4	38.8	+0.1	0.81	UK House: Castle St. Salford	7
1.4	38.8	+0.1	0.81	0722-338242	7
1.4	38.8	+0.1	0.81	UK Equity	10
1.4	38.8	+0.1	0.81	Pacific Basin	10

35.7	205.0	+1.5	..	N Amer	70
3.0	232.0	+1.7	..	YANGMID TRUST	
				66 Holborn Viaduct, EC1A 3NE	
				01-236-2083	
				Growth Inc (2)	15
				De Accum (2)	22
				High Yield (2)	17
				Special Ops (2)	9
EC2M5PT					

1.9	44.8	..	1.25
London WCLX Ltd --			
1.9	234.7	+0.2	3.38
1.2	248.6	+0.2	3.38

ST MANAGERS			
1.5	200.7	-0.5	2.37
1.7	225.4	-0.5	2.37
1.8	145.3	-0.3	2.37
1.9	103.6		1.14

104.7	+1.14	Waverley	
603.3	-0.3 4.85	UK Trust	11
598.6	-0.4 4.65	European Growth	3
216.4	-0.7 1.17	Hong Kong	2
227.9	-0.7 1.11	WAVELEY ASSET MANAG	
228.0	+0.1 0.96	13, Charlotte St., Edinburgh	
228.7	+0.1 0.25	001-225-1551	
191.3		Amesbury Field	

3	336.1	-1.9	2.45
7	51.8	-0.1	1.35
5	85.8	+0.6	0.91

Nanta, GP10 TPQ			
101.5	+0.4	1.28	
101.7	+0.4	1.28	
94.7	-0.1	6.02	
109.0	-0.1	6.02	

123.1	+0.4	3.08	(21) 2nd Thursday of month. 1
231.1	+0.7	3.06	of month. (22) 21st of month.
48.3	-0.2	3.07	(23) 1st and 3rd Thursday of
61.2	-0.9	3.07	month. (27) 1st Wednesday of
187.3	+0.2	3.77	at month. (28) 2nd working
288.3	+0.8	4.77	month. (31) 1st working day of
114.7	+1.4	0.81	(33) 1st day of February. (34)
117.8	+1.4	0.81	1st working day of month.

1	354.7	+8.5	1.95	of income. (51) 21st of month
2	312.8	+5.0	1.95	month (52) and 21st of month
3	57.9	-6.3	2.24	month (53) and 21st of month
4	58.4	-0.4	2.24	(54) Last day of month (55)
5	44.4	+0.1	1.82	month (56) October (57) 1st
6	40.3	+0.1	1.82	month (58) 1st of month

A copy of this document, which comprises listing particulars with regard to Lexicon, Incorporated ("Lexicon" or "the Company") and its subsidiary (together "the Group") has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration as required by the Stock Exchange (Listing) Regulations 1984.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the share capital of the Company issued and now being issued to be admitted to the Official List. The listing particulars have been approved by the Council of The Stock Exchange. The Directors of the Company, whose names appear in this document, are the persons responsible for the information contained in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The application for the shares now offered will open at 10 a.m. on Friday, 12th December, 1985 and may be closed at any time thereafter. It is expected that the shares will be admitted to the Official List on Thursday, 19th December, 1985 on which date dealings in the shares are expected to commence.

The procedure for application and an Application Form are set out at the end of this document.

Throughout this document "£" represents United States dollars and where applicable the approximate exchange rate on 3rd December, 1985 of £1 = \$1.48 has been used.

Lexicon

LEXICON, INCORPORATED

(Incorporated with limited liability in the United States under the Business Corporation Law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts)

OFFER FOR SALE BY L. MESSEL & CO.

of 3,565,882 shares of common stock of par value \$0.01 each at 115p per share payable in full on application
The shares now being offered for sale rank in full for all dividends and other distributions hereafter declared, made or paid on the share capital of the Company

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised \$	Issued and outstanding \$
110,000 Number	88,316.06 Number
11,000,000	8,831,606

The figures given above and, where relevant, elsewhere in this document in respect of the current authorised and issued share capital show such capital as it will be after 5,672,700 shares held in Treasury have been restored to the status of authorised but unissued shares and the authorised capital has been reduced from \$150,000 to \$110,000.

DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors
Ronald Paul Noonan, President and Chief Executive Officer
Francis Lee, Chairman and Advanced Research Director
Charles Louis Bagdasarian, Vice President, Engineering
Harvey Lee Schein, Vice President, Finance and Treasurer
Ronald Holstein Henderson, Non-executive
all of 60 Turner Street, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154, USA
All the Directors are United States citizens.

Company Clerk
Robert Wilson Holmes Jr., Attorney-at-Law

Registered Office
60 Turner Street, Waltham,
Massachusetts 02154, USA

Issuing House and Stockbrokers
L. Messel & Co.,
1 Finsbury Avenue, London EC2M 3QE

Auditors and Joint Reporting Accountants
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Certified Public Accountants,
67 South Bedford Street, Burlington, Massachusetts 01803, USA

Joint Reporting Accountants
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Chartered Accountants,
1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD

Legal Advisers to the Company

In the UK
Nabarro Nathanson,
76 Jersey Street,
London SW1Y 6NR

Legal Advisers to the Offer

In the USA
Travers Smith Brathwaite,
6 Snow Hill,
London EC2A 2AL

Principal Bankers
First National Bank of Boston,
100 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, USA

Receiving Bankers
Lloyds Bank Plc,
Regent's Department,
Grosvenor Street,
London W1A 3AB

Registrars and Transfer Office
Lloyds Bank Plc,
Regent's Department,
Grosvenor Street,
London W1A 3AB

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of this document from which it is derived.

Business
The business of Lexicon comprises the design, manufacture and sale of high quality digital audio signal processing and sound modification equipment for professional use in the audio, musical entertainment and broadcasting markets worldwide. The Company's premises are situated on the outskirts of Boston, Massachusetts.

Through the use of digital audio technology Lexicon's products enhance, manipulate and process sound electronically. The products are used in recording studios, television and radio stations, film and video post-production facilities and by musicians in both live and recorded performances.

Trading Record
The Group's results (taken from the Accountants' Report set out in Part II of this document) for the last five years can be summarised as follows:

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Turnover	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Profit before taxation	3,772	4,684	5,239	5,471	10,527
Profit after taxation	716	807	811	1,388	1,862
Dividend per share	377	483	487	793	963

OFFER FOR SALE STATISTICS

Offer for Sale price per share 115p

Number of shares in issue after the Offer for Sale 8,831,606

Market capitalisation at the Offer for Sale price £10.16 million

Percentage of issued capital being offered for sale 39.7 per cent

Pro-forma earnings per share for the year ended 31st August, 1985 50.13

Pro-forma earnings multiple based on pro-forma earnings 8.83

Prospective gross dividend per share for the year ending 31st August, 1986 50.034

Gross dividend yield based on the Offer for Sale price and the prospective gross dividend per share 2.3p

Notes:
(1) Calculated on the number of shares in issue and outstanding immediately after the Offer for Sale and on the profit after taxation for the year ended 31st August, 1985 adjusted on the basis set out in "Earnings per share and Price Earnings Ratio" in Part I of this document.

(2) Where applicable the approximate exchange rate on 3rd December, 1985 of £1 = \$1.48 has been used.

RESTRICTIONS ON SHARE DEALINGS IN NORTH AMERICA

The shares of the Company have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("the Securities Act") or the securities laws of any state of the United States ("State Act"). Such shares may not be offered, resold, retransferred, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States of America, its territories, possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction ("United States") or in Canada (collectively "North America") or to or for the account or benefit of any person who is a citizen or resident of the United States or Canada, or any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised under any law of the United States or Canada or state, dominion or political subdivision thereof or any estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States federal or Canadian income taxes regardless of its source (collectively referred to as "North American Persons") at any time prior to and including 19th December, 1986. Thereafter such shares may not be offered, resold, retransferred, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in North America or to or for the account or benefit of a North American Person unless (i) the shares are duly registered under the Securities Act and any applicable State Act or (ii) an exemption from registration under the Securities Act and any applicable State Act is available and the Company has received an opinion of counsel to such effect reasonably satisfactory to it or (iii) such shares are sold on The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland in accordance with procedures approved by that Stock Exchange. In order to give effect to these restrictions, every applicant for or renouncee of shares comprised in this Offer for Sale and every other person applying for registration in respect of the shares prior to and including 19th December, 1986 will be required to make a declaration in the form referred to in paragraph 9 of "General Information" headed "Transfers and Securities Laws" and the certificates representing such shares will bear a legend to the foregoing effect. The Company's By-laws require the Directors to refuse registration of shares in the name of a North American Person prior to and including such date and, thereafter, unless condition (i), (ii) or, (iii) above has been satisfied.

The Company has reserved the right to issue shares as set out in paragraphs 14 and 15 of Part IV of this document.

Part I

History and Business of Lexicon

Introduction

The business of Lexicon comprises the design, manufacture and sale of high quality digital audio signal processing and sound modification equipment for professional use in the audio, musical entertainment and broadcasting markets worldwide. The Company's premises are situated on the outskirts of Boston, Massachusetts.

Through the use of digital audio technology, Lexicon's products enhance, manipulate and process sound electronically. The products are used in recording studios, television and radio stations, film and video post-production facilities and by musicians in both live and recorded performances.

History

The Company was incorporated in 1969 and its present business was established in 1971 by Dr. Francis Lee, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology ("MIT") and Charles Bagdasarian. In the early 1970s Lexicon developed the world's first commercial digital audio processing device. Ronald P. Noonan joined Lexicon in 1973 as Chief Executive Officer, acquiring a substantial shareholding. Lexicon has subsequently grown to a prominent position in the markets it supplies where its products are known for technical excellence, quality and reliability.

Recording Industry A Background

The recording industry has undergone major technological changes in recent years and these changes are continuing, particularly the move from analogue to digital techniques in the production, processing and editing of sound. Digital technology converts an analogue wave form into a series of binary numbers which may be manipulated by a computer. This enables a greater level of precision and flexibility to be achieved than in the case of analogue technology.

To achieve a high fidelity and maximum flexibility, the recording industry has adopted multi-track recording and processing techniques. Popular music, for example, is generally recorded on 24 or 32 track magnetic tape systems in which each musical instrument or vocalist is closely "mixed" and recorded on a separate track. At this stage these individual "dry" tracks lack the acoustic ambience of live performance in a concert hall or theatre and differ substantially from the sound finally heard by the listener. To achieve the desired end result these dry tracks are individually processed, edited and enhanced with audio signal processing equipment before being blended together to form a two track stereo master tape.

Modern audio signal processing equipment such as that manufactured by Lexicon creates the acoustic environment, sound enhancement or special effects which are desired by the producer, and which are generally regarded as an important element in the success of his records and other audio productions. This process is analogous to the use of post-production techniques in film and television for the addition of special video effects, which has a significant impact on viewers' appreciation.

The professional production of audio material, whether for music, records, television or film, has become increasingly sophisticated, involving technically advanced equipment which has in turn stimulated innovation by producers and performers. New consumer audio technology is also affecting the professional audio industry. There has been an enthusiastic reception by consumers of the Compact Disc, the performance of which, in the opinion of the Directors, is creating rising expectations of audio quality. The Directors believe that the Compact Disc has an inherent potential for audio quality and fidelity that equals or surpasses much of the professional analogue equipment currently used to produce the great majority of original recordings. It is their view that the professional audio industry has a strong stimulus to upgrade its equipment to meet consumer demands and that digital audio recording and processing technology will play an increasing role in modern studios.

Products

The processing equipment manufactured by Lexicon converts analogue sound signals into a digital form which may then be processed using sophisticated computer techniques. Lexicon's experience in digital and analogue systems design and software engineering and its understanding of the professional audio, music and broadcasting markets have enabled it to develop the product ranges described below, of which the first two ranges (reverb processors and delay processors) are supplied principally to the professional audio ("pro-audio") markets and the other ranges (time compressors and delay synchronisers) are supplied mainly to the broadcasting market.

Pro-audio

Reverberators/Effects Processors

Digital audio reverberators allow acoustic environments to be created electronically so that recordings made in studios may be enhanced and made to sound as if they were recorded in natural environments, for example a small room, a concert hall or a cathedral. In addition a variety of artificial environments may be simulated. This simplifies the creation and thereby reduces the cost of audio recording whilst providing the recording engineer with a wide choice of acoustic ambience. Digital effects processors employ specially developed software to create additional sonic effects.

Lexicon currently offers four separate reverberation and effects processors.

The PCM 60 digital reverberator is a high-performance, low-cost unit with 128 variations of two basic reverberation programs. It was introduced in the summer, 1984 and retails in the United States at \$1,495.

The PCM 70 digital effects processor offers 40 of Lexicon's effects and reverberation programs in a compact unit. In addition to being suitable for use in recording studios of any size, its Musical Instrument Digital Interface ("MIDI") capabilities were designed for performing musicians who wish to create special effects for their MIDI-controlled instruments. This product was launched in October, 1985 and in the United States retails for \$2,295.

The Model 200 digital reverberator is a versatile, general-purpose stereo reverberator with six different programs which simulate the effect on sound of natural spaces, such as concert halls, and spaces for which there is no natural counterpart. This model is primarily designed for broadcasting use and post-production studio use and was launched in September, 1983 and sells for \$4,800 in the United States.

The 224XL is Lexicon's most sophisticated digital reverberator and effects processor and is sold with a LARC (Lexicon AlphaNumeric Remote Control) unit, which provides quick, precise control over the 224XL's extensive processing capabilities. It is a stereo input and four output channel device, equipped with over 80 different program variations and is used in major audio recording studios internationally. It was introduced in the summer, 1983, being a development from the earlier 224X and 224 products, and now sells in the United States for \$12,500.

Digital Delays

Delay lines are a standard processing element used in the recording and performance of music. Audio time delay processing enables the engineer to enhance sound and to introduce echo, sound localisation and other effects.

Lexicon's current product range comprises:

the PCM 41, which is a cost-effective, durable unit combining high quality of sound with ease of operation and reliability. Introduced in the winter, 1980, it now sells in the United States for \$715;

the PCM 42, which features a programmable metronome/clock that allows the user to lock delay times precisely to musical tempos for rhythmic and expressive enhancements. Introduced in the summer, 1982, its retail price in the United States is \$1,000;

the Prime Time II, which features two independently adjustable delay outputs. This was introduced in the summer, 1983 and retails in the United States at between \$1,980 and \$2,500; and

the Super Prime Time, which is Lexicon's most advanced digital delay processor. It allows a user to create, store and recall up to 32 different effects. It sells in the United States at between \$3,170 and \$3,390, having been introduced in the spring, 1982.

Broadcasting

Time Compressors

Audio time compression and expansion products enable the playback of recorded audio materials at a rate faster or slower than the normal speed with no obvious change in audio quality or pitch. For example:

—the running time of a film shown on television may be tailored to fit precise time slots or schedules without the need to cut scenes within the film;

—a television station may speed up a programme to allow the insertion of additional material or advertisements within a given time period;

—television and radio advertisements may be speeded up for dramatic effect, to provide precise timing, or to allow the addition of new material.

Lexicon's principal products in this range are the Model 1200C and the Model 1200C Stereo System. They were introduced in October, 1984 and May, 1985 respectively, being developments from the earlier Model 1200. These models retail in the United States for \$9,500 and \$15,995 respectively.

Delay Synchronisers

Digital audio delay synchronisers permit audio programme material to be synchronised with picture content when loss of synchronisation occurs, for example, due to the use of video processors or satellite transmissions. Lexicon's current products in this range are the Model 1300, which analyses video data and control instructions and automatically determines the necessary delay time to synchronise the audio signal and the video signal, and the Model 1300S, which is, in addition, capable of processing stereo audio signals. These were introduced in September, 1983 and June, 1984 respectively, the former now retailing in the United States at \$3,700 and the latter for \$4,200.

Awards

Lexicon's products have earned it the following awards:

—in 1983, from the Videotape Production Association, the "Monitor" award for the Model 1200 in recognition of technical excellence in the area of digital audio processing;

—in 1984, from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, an "EMMY" for outstanding technical achievement in engineering development in relation to the Model 1200C; and

—in October, 1985, from Mix Magazine, a "TEC" (Technical Excellence and Creativity) award for outstanding technical excellence in recording equipment technology in relation to the PCM 60.

In addition to the above, in May, 1985 Dr. Francis Lee received from the Audio Engineering Society the Silver Medal for his contribution to the development of digital audio delay systems and the advancement of digital reverberation.

Analysis of Turnover

The relative significance of the Lexicon product categories is shown by the following table which summarises sales for the last five years:

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Pro-audio	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Reverberators/effects processors	1,294	1,853	2,649	6,145	8,281
Digital delays	1,325	1,861	1,818	1,547	1,081
	2,619	3,714	4,467	7,692	9,362
Broadcasting					
Time compressors	492	402	398	294	712
Delay synchronisers	—	—	57	227	187
	492	402	455	521	899
Other	661	568	317	258	266
	3,772	4,684	5,239	8,471	10,527

Other income is derived from Lexicon's repair and after-sales service, sales of accessories and spare parts and sales of components to original equipment manufacturers.

Research and Development

The Directors believe that a commitment to research and development is of paramount importance for the continuation of Lexicon's success. The Company pursues a research and development programme designed to maintain its competitive technological position and to enable new products to be introduced, both to replace existing products which have reached the end of their lives (typically two to five years) and to extend the range of products. It maintains in-house expertise in technical areas necessary for both production and innovation, giving it one of the strongest digital audio design groups in North America. Lexicon has recruited key personnel from a number of academic institutions, including MIT with which it has close links.

During the three years ended 31st August, 1985 expenditure on research and development including associated overheads, amounted to approximately \$842,000, \$1,181,000 and \$1,620,000 respectively, which represented approximately 16 per cent, 14 per cent, and 15 per cent of net sales in those years. Lexicon recruited heavily in the year ended 31st August, 1985 and at that date approximately 27 per cent of its total personnel were involved in research, development and product engineering.

It is Lexicon's policy to improve and upgrade its products by software enhancements and hardware re-design, as in the case of the Model 224XL, a market leader, which was developed from a model originally introduced in 1979. Software and hardware improvements have enabled this product to retain its position as a market leader.

Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred regardless of whether or not the Directors believe that the benefit from such expenditure will materialise in a subsequent accounting period.

New Product Developments

Lexicon is currently developing a series of new products which are expected to be introduced in the next 12 months. One of these, in the opinion of the Directors is likely to have a significant impact on the method of recording, processing and editing sound, was previewed in October, 1985 by selected representatives of the pro-audio and broadcasting industries during the Audio Engineering Society Convention in New York and the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers' Trade Show in Los Angeles.

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Markets and Competition

The Company's primary markets are the major recording studios, video and audio post-production facilities and broadcasting stations and networks.

The Directors believe that North America is, and is likely to remain, the predominant market for both pro-audio and broadcasting products.

Lexicon's sales for the three years ended 31st August, 1985 are analysed below between North America and the rest of the world.

	1983		1984		1985	
	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%
North America	4,182	80	6,002	71	7,197	68
Rest of the World	1,057	20	2,469	29	3,330	32
Total	5,239	100	8,471	100	10,527	100

Lexicon has a well established position in the pro-audio and broadcasting markets, its products being at the high quality end in each sector where they are offered. Lexicon gives priority to maintaining the market position of its more sophisticated products in the belief that their reputation and sales success also enhance the image of Lexicon's lower priced PCM products for which there is a strong demand from musical groups and smaller studios.

The Directors believe that competition with Lexicon's products is more significant in the lower end of the market from high volume manufacturers.

The Company has various competitors depending on product and price range. These include:

PCM series Reverberators and Digital Delays
Alesis, DOD and Deltalab (USA); Roland, Korg and Yamaha (Japan).

High end and middle-range Reverberators and Digital Delays
Eventide and Ursa Major (USA); AMS and Klark-Teknik (UK); Yamaha (Japan); EMT and Quantec (West Germany).

Time Compressors and Delay Synchronisers
Eventide and Tektronix (USA); AMS (UK).

The Directors are confident that, in spite of existing and expected competition, the quality of Lexicon's products, together with its reputation for technological excellence and its continuing investment in research and development, will ensure that Lexicon continues to enjoy a prominent position in the markets which it supplies.

Sales and Marketing

In view of the importance of the North American market, the Company has established a substantial distribution network. Lexicon has appointed 15 regional independent sales representative companies to manage its network of over 200 pro-audio and music dealers. Dealer performance is closely monitored by the regional sales representatives and Lexicon's marketing department. Lexicon is not substantially dependent on any individual dealer, its largest dealer accounting for less than 6 per cent. of its North American sales in the year ended 31st August, 1985.

Lexicon's broadcasting products are marketed in North America through a separate group of regional sales representatives. They sell, generally as commission agents of Lexicon, directly to broadcasting industry customers such as television and radio stations, broadcasting networks and broadcast-related production studios.

Lexicon markets its products outside North America through a sole export agent, Geico International, Inc. ("Geico"), a United States-based sales company which exports pro-audio products from a small number of United States manufacturers none of which competes with Lexicon. Geico has appointed distributors for Lexicon products in over 30 overseas countries. These distributors are supported with comprehensive technical and maintenance documentation together with sales training and logistical support. Lexicon has an agreement to use Geico as its sole export agent until December, 1986. The Directors believe that if the agreement with Geico were terminated alternative arrangements could be made without any material adverse effect on sales.

Lexicon supports the marketing of its products with a comprehensive promotional programme of advertising, press relations and trade shows. It currently exhibits at five major trade shows in the United States and three in Europe, all of which are associated with the pro-audio and broadcasting industries.

Customers and Users

Lexicon's products have a wide range of users within the pro-audio and broadcast industries. They include the following:

Recording Studios
Audio Studios (W. Germany)
Cherokee Studios (USA)
Criteria Studios (USA)
Decca Records
Dierks Studios (W. Germany)
EMI-Abbey Road
Le Studio (Canada)
Polygram-Deutsche
Grammophon (W. Germany)
Power Station (USA)
Sarm
Sound Castle (USA)
Streeterville (USA)
Universal Recording (USA)

Film/Video
ARRI (W. Germany)
Bavaria Film Studios
(W. Germany)
Editel (USA)
Clen Cinema Sound (USA)
National Film Board (Canada)
National Film Board
Twentieth Century Fox (USA)
Universal Studios (USA)

Performers
Kate Bush
Culture Club
Jon Hammer
Paul McCartney
Luciano Pavarotti
Bruce Springsteen
Rolling Stones
Pete Townshend

Broadcasting
ABC (USA)
ARD (W. Germany)
Australian Broadcasting Company
(Australia)
British Broadcasting Corporation
Canadian Broadcasting Company (Canada)
Capital Radio
Central TV
Columbia Broadcasting System (USA)
National Broadcasting Company (USA)
Norwegian Broadcasting (Norway)
ORF (Austria)
PBS (USA)
Radio Teletel Eireann (Republic of Ireland)
Radio Audizioni Italiane (Italy)
South African Broadcasting (S. Africa)
Swedish Broadcasting (Sweden)
ZDF (W. Germany)

Touring Sound
Audio Analysis (USA)
Britannia Row
Clair Brothers (USA)
Hilton Sound
Shoreco (USA)
Tasco
TFA (USA)
Westfalen Sound (W. Germany)

Other
Alte Oper (W. Germany)
National Theatre
Royal Opera House, Covent Garden
Theater des Westens (W. Germany)

Lexicon is not significantly dependent on any one of the above users.

Patents and Trademarks

Lexicon has patents in the United States and Japan, details of which are set out in paragraph 12 in Part IV of this document.

The Company always seeks to protect its proprietary interests in its trade secrets and technology. In addition to applying for patents where innovative technology has been developed, it maintains non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with consultants and key employees. The Directors believe that because of the speed of rapid technological change in the industry in which it operates, Lexicon is not dependent upon any patent for its commercial success, but rather upon the knowledge and experience of the Company's management and personnel and their ability to acquire, develop and enhance technology.

Lexicon also has trademarks registered in the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Japan.

Directors, Senior Management, Staff and Premises

Directors

The Directors of Lexicon are as follows:

Ron Noonan, President and Chief Executive Officer, aged 54. After graduating in Physics at Harvard he served with the United States Navy for four years. In 1957 he joined Honeywell Inc. in its Computer Control Division, later becoming Product and Industry Marketing Manager and in 1967 he joined Digital Equipment Corporation as Product Manager in its Industrial Products Group. From 1970 to 1973 Ron Noonan served as President of ECRM Inc., a manufacturer of computer-based type-setting equipment for the newspaper and publishing industry. He joined Lexicon in 1973.

Francis Lee, Chairman and Director of Advanced Research, aged 58. Francis Lee founded Lexicon. He is a Professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at MIT from which he received BS, MS, and PhD degrees. Dr. Lee has presented 14 published papers, has been granted 8 United States patents relating to digital systems and has also been the recipient of several awards and fellowships. At present he devotes an average of two days a week to Lexicon's business but it is his intention to be involved full-time from June, 1987.

Chuck Bagnaschi, Vice President, Engineering, aged 44. He holds a Master's Degree from Northeastern University. He joined Lexicon in 1971 after being a Principal Engineer and Manager at Honeywell Information Systems' Advanced Hardware Research and Development Group. He is responsible for the supervision of Lexicon's engineering operations, hardware and software development, product design and technical publications.

Harvey Schele, Vice President, Finance and Treasurer, aged 39. He joined Lexicon in December, 1984 as Chief Financial Officer and Controller and was appointed to his present position in August, 1985. He is a certified public accountant and holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from Boston University. In 1978, after nine years with Coopers & Lybrand, he joined Solid State Technology Inc., a publicly held company manufacturing microprocessor based computer and signal communications systems, as Vice President.

Ron Henderson, Non-Executive Director, aged 54. He joined the Board of Lexicon in May, 1985. He is a Vice President of Moseley Capital Management. He holds a MBA from Harvard Business School and has been involved in investment activities throughout his career.

Senior Management

The day to day management of Lexicon is vested in an Executive Committee which comprises the Executive Directors referred to above and the following senior employees of Lexicon:

Jack Letscher, Vice President, Operations, aged 47. He joined Lexicon in 1976 as Marketing Manager for broadcasting products. He was appointed Manufacturing Manager in 1979 and was elected to his current post in 1982. He is responsible for all aspects of production and plant management. Prior to joining the Company he served with organisations which marketed studio equipment and media control systems.

Lance Korhals, Director of Marketing and Sales, aged 34. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Michigan. During his career, he has held several senior management positions in the audio electronics manufacturing industry. Since joining Lexicon in 1984, he has been responsible for the design and implementation of its sales and marketing activities.

Mike Konopolos, Director of Engineering, aged 51. He joined Lexicon in August, 1985 with responsibility for guiding and directing the Group's research and development efforts. Mike Konopolos holds Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Electrical Engineering from Northeastern University. Before joining Lexicon he held senior engineering management positions at Honeywell, Digital Equipment Corporation, MFE and most recently at Analogic Corp. where he was the President and General Manager of its Data Precision Division.

Staff

At 30th November, 1985 Lexicon employed 107 people including Executive Directors. In addition there were two part-time employees and three consultants. An analysis of staff by function as at 31st August, in each of the past three years is as follows:

Function	1983		1984		1985	
	Number		Number		Number	
Administration and finance	6	6	6	6	7	7
Sales and marketing	6	9	10	10	10	10
Manufacturing	48	60	61	61	61	61
Research and development	17	18	29	29	29	29
	77	93	107	107	107	107

The Company is not a party to any collective bargaining agreement and has not experienced any work stoppages. The Directors believe that the Company's relations with its employees are excellent.

Lexicon operates a Stock and Profit-Sharing Plan and Trust for all employees and an Incentive Stock Option Plan for key employees. Details of these plans are set out in paragraphs 14 and 15 of Part IV of this document.

Premises

Lexicon's premises, one freehold and two tenancies, are located close to each other in Waltham, near Boston, Massachusetts. It is proposed that alternative premises of approximately 37,000 square feet will be leased at a nearby site to which Lexicon will move from its existing premises in the current financial year. No major disruption of production is anticipated as a result of such development.

Financial Information

Reasons for the Offer for Sale and Proceeds of the Issue

The Directors believe that admission of Lexicon's shares to listing will enhance the status of the Company as well as expanding its capital base.

Of the 3,505,882 shares being offered for sale, 800,000 shares, representing 9.1 per cent. of the enlarged share capital, are being made available by existing shareholders and the balance is being issued by the Company to raise approximately £2.6 million after expenses. The new shares rank for all dividends and other distributions hereafter declared, paid or made on the share capital of the Company. Lexicon will apply the net proceeds of the issue in the repayment of its unsecured bank loan and subordinated secured promissory notes and the expansion of its business.

Pro-forma Net Assets

The pro-forma net assets of Lexicon as at 31st August, 1985 after taking account of the estimated net proceeds of the Offer for Sale, amounted to \$5.66 million (£3.82 million), equivalent to \$0.64 (43p) per share, on the basis of 8,831,606 shares in issue (immediately following the Offer for Sale).

Dividends

Lexicon has not previously paid any dividend to the holders of its shares.

The Directors would expect to recommend gross dividends totalling not less than \$0.034 per share in respect of the year ending 31st August, 1986, on the assumption that profits for that year are no less than those for the previous year, which would provide a gross dividend yield of 2.00 per cent. at the Offer for Sale price.

The Directors expect to pay an interim dividend in June and a final dividend in December in the proportions of approximately one-third and two-thirds respectively of the expected total dividend for the year, the first dividend being payable in June, 1986.

Ron Noonan, Francis Lee and Chuck Bagnaschi intend to waive their dividend entitlements in respect of their shareholdings for the year ending 31st August, 1986, subject to their receiving satisfactory confirmation from the Internal Revenue Service with regard to the tax treatment of these waivers.

Accounts and Shareholders' Meetings

It is intended to prepare financial statements in United States dollars and in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"). Where there is any material difference between information as presented in accordance with US GAAP and that under United Kingdom accounting standards, this will be shown by way of note to the accounts. The format of the financial statements will follow that used in the Accountants' Report set out in Part II of this document.

A shareholders' meeting will be held in the United Kingdom at least once a year for information purposes only. Lexicon's annual general meeting will be held in the United States.

Profit Record

The following is a summary of the trading results of the Group for the five years ended 31st August, 1985, extracted from the financial information given in the Accountants' Report as set out in Part II of this document. Earnings per share have been calculated on the basis disclosed therein.

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%
Turnover	3,772	4,684	5,239	8,471	10,527					
Profit before taxation	718	867	811	1,388	1,662					
Taxation	341	384	324	595	699					
Profit after taxation	377	483	487	793	963					
Earnings per share	\$0.04	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.12	\$0.16					

The Group's profits have historically been influenced by the timing of research and development expenditure and of sales and marketing expenditure in relation to the growth of income from new products. Profits in 1983 were particularly affected by substantial expenditure during that year on the development and marketing of the Model 200. This product was launched during the following year and produced sales revenue of \$3.2 million, materially increasing profits in that year.

In April, 1984 the Company purchased a block of its own shares for a consideration of \$2.37 million, of which \$0.9 million was paid in cash with the balance of \$1.47 million being satisfied by the issue of subordinated secured promissory notes, of which \$0.37 million were repaid in the year ended 31st August, 1985. Whilst this transaction had a beneficial impact on earnings per share it also increased bank borrowings and interest payable.

Taxation

United States federal and state income tax returns are required to be filed annually by all United States corporations. Estimated tax payments are made quarterly throughout the Company's fiscal year, with an adjustment to reflect the actual liability being made at the time of filing of the annual tax return. Throughout the five years ended 31st August, 1985 the federal tax rate has been 46 per cent. and the Massachusetts state rate 9.5 per cent. Certain tax credits are available which can reduce the effective rates of taxation. The more significant of these are an Investment Tax Credit, in respect of expenditure on plant and equipment, and a Research and Development Tax Credit, in respect of the increase in expenditure on research and development activities during an accounting period. In the year ended 31st August, 1985 these credits and other minor items had the effect of reducing the expected composite rate of taxation of 51.13 per cent. to 42.06 per cent. Legislation has been proposed in the United States House of Representatives which would, if adopted, decrease the federal corporate tax rate to 34 per cent., effective 1st July, 1986, repeal the Investment Tax Credit and reduce the amount of Research and Development Tax Credit.

A brief summary of certain relevant United Kingdom and United States tax considerations affecting United Kingdom resident holders of shares in Lexicon is set out in paragraph 7 of Part IV of this document. Potential investors who are in any doubt as to their position should consult their own tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Company.

Earnings per share and Price Earnings Ratio

The profit after taxation of the Group for the year ended 31st August, 1985 was \$963,000. The Directors estimate that if throughout that year the net proceeds of \$3.9 million being raised by the issue of new shares had been available to the Company, then the earnings per share would have been \$0.44 (28p) before taxation (4.9 per cent. after taxation), the adjusted profit after taxation would have been \$1,154,000.

On the basis of that adjusted profit and of the shares issued and outstanding following the Offer for Sale, pro-forma earnings per share would have been \$0.131 for the year ended 31st August, 1985, implying a price earnings ratio of 13.0 times at the Offer for Sale price. These are less than those for the same year in the Accountants' Report in Part II of this document because of the adverse impact on earnings of using a lower notional interest rate, in relation to the proceeds of subscription for the new capital, than the Company's rate of return on capital employed in that year.

Prospects

Lexicon's growth to date has been financed by a combination of founders' capital, retained earnings and bank loans. The Company has now reached a stage where it is appropriate for it to raise additional capital to finance further expansion. The Directors believe that Lexicon is well placed to exploit the market it has identified for high quality digital audio signal processing equipment and that this market will grow as the recording industry progressively converts, as the Directors expect, from analogue to digital audio technology.

In addition to the products arising from the disk project referred to under "New Product Developments" above, further new products to complement the existing range are scheduled to be introduced in the course of the next twelve months. The impact of new products on the results of the Company in the current financial year will depend on the exact timing of their introduction, particularly in relation to the disk project products. This is because none of the new products is expected to be introduced before late in the current financial year whilst significant development and marketing costs are already being incurred. The Directors believe that in the following year, however, these new products will make substantial contributions to Lexicon's profits.

The current year has begun well with orders for the PCM 70 significantly exceeding expectations, although the benefits of these additional orders are not likely to be felt until the second half of the current financial year. The Directors look forward to the future with confidence.

Part II

Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of a report to the Directors of Lexicon and to L. Messel & Co. by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Burlington, Massachusetts and Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., London, Joint Reporting Accountants.

PEAT
MARWICK

The Directors,
Lexicon, Incorporated,
60 Turner Street,
Waltham,
Massachusetts 01854

L. Messel & Co.,
1 Finsbury Avenue,
London EC2M 2QE

67 South Bedford Street,
Burlington,
Massachusetts 01803

and
1 Puddle Dock,
Brixton,
London SW9 6PP

9th December, 1985

Gentlemen,

Lexicon, Incorporated ("the Company")

The Company was incorporated as American Data Science, Inc. on 24th September, 1969 and changed its name to Lexicon, Incorporated on 15th July, 1970. Lexicon International, Incorporated became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company on 28th June, 1985 and operates as a Foreign Sales Corporation.

We have examined the audited accounts of the Company and its subsidiary ("the Group") for the five years ended 31st August, 1985. The accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1985 were audited by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Burlington, Massachusetts and those for the four years ended 31st August, 1984 by Kaim & Levine of Boston, Massachusetts. No audit accounts of the Group or the Company have been prepared in respect of any period subsequent to 31st August, 1985.

The summarised historical cost profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and source and application of funds statements set out below are based on the audited accounts after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate. All amounts are stated in United States dollars. In our opinion these summarised financial statements together with the notes thereon give a true and fair view of the profits and source and application of funds of the Group for the periods stated and of the state of affairs of the Group at the dates stated.

Consolidated Profit and Loss Accounts

The consolidated profit and loss accounts of the Group for the five years ended 31st August, 1985 are set out below:

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%
Sales	3,772	4,684	5,239	8,471	10,527					
Cost of sales	1,666	1,979	2,164	3,828	4,751					
Gross profit	2,106	2,705	3,075	4,643	5,776					
Research and development	303	644	842	1,181	1,620					
Sales and Marketing	655	920	1,132	1,520	1,695					
Administrative expenses	202	264	298	487	563					
Operating profit	746	877	1,035	1,475	1,896					
Interest receivable and similar income	22	44	38	41	4					
Interest payable and similar charges	50	54	50	128	238					
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	718	867	811	1,388	1,662					
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	341	384	324	595	699					
Profit for the financial year	377	483	487	793	963					
Earnings per common share	\$0.04	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.12	\$0.16					

Consolidated Balance Sheets

The consolidated balance sheets of the Group as at each of the last five year end dates are set out below:

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%
Fixed assets										
Tangible assets	6	670	758	857	934					
Current assets										
Stocks	7	737	735	1,019	1,862					
Debtors	8	504	678	624	964					
Cash at bank and in hand	9	275	613	868	32					
	1516	2,026	2,511	2,858	3,251					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	375	520	627	1,488					
Net current assets	1,141	1,506	1,884	1,370	1,993					
Total assets less current liabilities	1,811	2,264	2,741	2,304	2,989					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	572	539	519	1,249					
Provisions for liabilities and charges	13	22	3	13	20					
	1,239	1,722	2,209	735	1,748					

Capital and reserves	14	2	11	11	11	1
Called up share capital	15				108	29
Share premium account	16	1,241	1,715	2,202	2,991	2,991
Profit and loss account		1,343	1,726	2,213	3,102	4,213
	14	4	4	4	2,367	2,46
Less: Treasury Stock		1,239	1,722	2,209	735	1,74

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7. Stocks

Raw materials and consumables:
Work-in-progress
Finished goods

31st August 1985	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
698	698	698
1,078	1,078	1,078
304	304	304
2,080	2,080	2,080

8. Debtors

Trade debtors
Cash surrender value of officers' life insurance policies
Prepayments and accrued income
Sundry debtors

31st August 1985	1985	1984
3000	3000	3000
981	981	981
80	80	80
46	46	46
38	38	38
1,145	1,145	1,145

The officers' life insurance policies are for the benefit of the Company in respect of Mr. R. P. Noonan, Dr. F. F. Lee and Mr. C. L. Bagnaschi and may be surrendered for cash upon written notice by the Company.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Trade creditors
Current element of long-term debt (note 11)
Other creditors including taxation and social security (note 10)
Accruals

31st August 1985	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
364	364	364
420	420	420
62	62	62
412	412	412
1,258	1,258	1,258

10. Other creditors including taxation and social security

Federal taxation payable
State taxation payable

31st August 1985	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
45	45	45
17	17	17
62	62	62

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Subordinated secured promissory notes
Mortgage

31st August 1985	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
1,100	1,100	1,100
410	410	410
1,510	1,510	1,510

Finance lease obligations (note 12)

31st August 1985	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
1,584	1,584	1,584
420	420	420
1,164	1,164	1,164

Less: amounts falling due within one year

31st August 1985	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
51	51	51
1,215	1,215	1,215

The promissory notes were issued in connection with the repurchase of shares (see note 14) and bear interest at a rate of 11% per annum. The mortgage is secured on the premises at 60 Turner Street, Waltham, Massachusetts and bears interest at a rate of 9% per annum. Loans are repayable as follows (although they may be repaid earlier at the Company's option):

Year ending 31st August	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
407	407	407
727	727	727
366	366	366
1,510	1,510	1,510

12. Finance lease obligations

The future minimum lease payments to which the Group is committed under finance leases are as follows:

Year ending 31st August	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
20	20	20
21	21	21
20	20	20
21	21	21
12	12	12
94	94	94
20	20	20
74	74	74
13	13	13
61	61	61
74	74	74

13. Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provision for deferred taxation in respect of accelerated capital allowances

31st August 1985	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
26	26	26

14. Share capital

Authorised, par value \$0.01 per share

31st August 1985	1985	1984
3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000
10,944	10,944	10,944
(5,375)	(5,375)	(5,375)
5,569	5,569	5,569

Called up, issued and fully paid Treasury Stock

Issued and outstanding

515,700 common shares were repurchased by the Company in March, 1984 for a total consideration of \$2,367,063. This consideration comprised cash amounting to \$900,000 and subordinated secured promissory notes amounting to \$1,467,063. The promissory notes are secured against these repurchased shares constituting Treasury Stock, which matures available for resale, 21,800 common shares were repurchased for a cash consideration of \$100,062 in January, 1985 and in December, 1985 were restored to the status of authorised but unissued shares ("retired"). In accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles Treasury Stock is presented as a reduction of shareholders' funds until such time as it is retired when retained profits will be reduced by an amount equal to the purchase consideration for the stock retired.

The issued capital shown above includes 14,563 common shares issued to the Lexicon Stock and Profit-Sharing Plan and Trust on 14th November, 1985 (see note 18).

15. Share premium account

Movements on the share premium account during the period were as follows:

Year ended 31st August	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
100	100	100
100	100	100
250	250	250

16. Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account movements of the Company and the Group during the period were as follows:

Year ended 31st August	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
864	864	864
1,241	1,241	1,241
483	483	483
1,715	1,715	1,715
2,202	2,202	2,202
2,991	2,991	2,991
3,954	3,954	3,954

17. Capital Commitments

No capital expenditure was authorised or contracted for at 31st August, 1985.

18. Post balance sheet events

In accordance with a Board resolution dated 16th August, 1985 14,563 common shares were issued on 14th November, 1985 to the Lexicon Stock and Profit-Sharing Plan and Trust at a value, determined by an independent appraisal, of \$10.30 per share. The aggregate consideration of \$150,000 was apportioned, of which \$100,000 was paid in cash and the balance of \$50,000 was charged against the profits for the year ended 31st August, 1985, and this share issue has been reflected in the balance sheet at 31st August, 1985.

On 30th November, 1985, the Company increased its authorised share capital to \$150,000 and capitalised the sum of \$107,258.40 by issuing to stockholders pro rata to their existing holdings 10,725,840 common shares fully paid at par.

Yours faithfully,
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Part III

Pro-forma Statement of Net Tangible Assets

The following pro-forma statement of net tangible assets of the Group as at 31st August, 1985, which is provided for illustrative purposes only is based on the audited accounts at that date and takes account of the following proposed transactions:

(i) the inclusion in cash at bank and in hand of the estimated net proceeds of issue of shares pursuant to the Offer for Sale; and
(ii) the repayment of the subordinated secured promissory notes amounting to \$1,100,297.

31st August 1985	1985	1984
5000	5000	5000
996	996	996
2,080	2,080	2,080
1,145	1,145	1,145
2,834	2,834	2,834
6,059	6,059	6,059
891	891	891
5,168	5,168	5,168
6,164	6,164	6,164
482	482	482
26	26	26
5,656	5,656	5,656

Part IV

General Information

1. Incorporation

(a) The Company was incorporated with limited liability in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, USA on 24th September, 1969 under the Business Corporation Law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under the name American Data Science, Inc. The Company's Federal Identification Number is 04-2456782.

(b) On 15th July, 1970 the name of the Company was changed to its present name.

2. Share Capital

(a) Upon incorporation the authorised share capital of the Company was divided into 3,750 shares of Class A (voting) common stock of no par value and 3,750 shares of Class B (non-voting) common stock of no par value.

(c) On 25th September, 1969 the Company issued a total of 1,500 shares in the Company for a total consideration of \$2,000. On 12th July, 1973 the Company issued a further 644 shares for a total consideration of \$100.

(c) On 1st June, 1982 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased to 1,875,000 shares of Class A common stock of par value \$0.01 each and 1,875,000 shares of Class B common stock of par value \$0.01 each by the subdivision of each of the then existing authorised shares of Class A and Class B common stock of no par value into 500 shares of Class A common stock of par value \$0.01 each and 500 shares of Class B common stock of par value \$0.01 each respectively.

(d) On 28th April, 1983 the holders of the shares of Class A common stock adopted and approved the Company's 1983 Incentive Stock Option Plan ("the Option Plan") and 130,000 shares of Class B common stock were reserved for issue pursuant to the Option Plan.

(e) On 8th March, 1984 all the shares of Class A common stock and all the shares of Class B common stock issued and outstanding were converted into shares of a single, uniform class of common stock of par value \$0.01 each.

(f) On 13th March, 1984 the Company repurchased the following shares of common stock from the persons named below at a price of \$4.59 per share:

Name	Shares	Purchase Price
Francis F. Lee	133,600	\$613,224
Teresa J. Lee	214,100	\$982,719
Franklin Lee	25,000	\$114,750
Elizabeth P. Lee	25,000	\$114,750
Gloria J. Lee	25,000	\$114,750
Roberta T. Lee	25,000	\$114,750
Charles L. Bagnaschi	68,000	\$312,120
	515,700	\$2,367,063

The aggregate consideration of \$2,367,063 was satisfied as to \$900,000 in cash and as to the balance by the issue of \$1,467,063 subordinated promissory notes which are secured on the shares repurchased. \$366,766 of such notes were repaid during the year ended 31st August, 1985 and the balance of such notes will be repaid out of the net proceeds of subscription for the new shares included in the Offer for Sale. The repurchased shares, which following the stock dividend referred to in (b) below total 5,672,700, will be restored to the status of authorised but unissued shares immediately after repayment of the notes.

(g) On 28th August, 1984 the Company adopted the Lexicon Stock and Profit-Sharing Plan and Trust ("the Profit-Sharing Plan") with effect from 1st September, 1983, which is intended to be a qualifying profit sharing plan under United States Internal Revenue Code, Section 401(a) to which the Company may contribute cash or shares of the Company. The Company has contributed the following shares (adjusted for the stock dividend referred to in (b) below) at their fair market value:

Year	Number of Shares	Value per Share	Aggregate Value
1984	141,031	0.71	100,000
1985	160,193	0.94	150,000

(h) On 2nd January, 1985 the Company repurchased 21,800 shares of common stock from MIT for \$100,062 (\$4.59 per share) paid in cash and on 2nd December, 1985 these shares were restored to the status of authorised but unissued shares. These shares had been donated to MIT on 13th March, 1984 by F. F. Lee and T. J. Lee.

(i) No issue for cash of shares or of securities convertible into shares will be made so as materially to dilute the percentage interests of shareholders unless such issue is made with their prior approval of shareholders in general meeting or on terms not likely to detract significantly from the value of shareholders' interests.

(j) Options to purchase shares have been granted under the Option Plan as follows:

Date	Number of Beneficiaries	Shares Under Option (as adjusted for the stock dividend referred to in (b) below)	Option Price
28th April, 1983	1	110,000	0.30
21st December, 1983	1	55,000	0.30
27th January, 1984	1	44,000	0.36
27th January, 1984	1	44,000	0.40
10th January, 1985	22	221,100	0.71
27th August, 1985	3	110,000	0.71

(k) On 30th November, 1985 the Company increased its authorised capital to \$150,000 and capitalised the sum of \$107,258.40 by issuing to stockholders pro rata to their existing holdings 10,725,840 shares fully paid at par by way of stock dividend.

(l) On 5th December, 1985 shareholders voted to reduce the authorised share capital of the Company to \$110,000 (such reduction becoming effective after repayment of the notes referred to in (f) above).

(m) On 6th December, 1985 7,055,882 new shares were conditionally allotted to Messel Nominees Limited pursuant to the Offer for Sale Agreement referred to in paragraph 5 below.

(n) At the date of this document the authorised share capital of the Company is \$110,000 divided into 11,000,000 shares of common stock of par value \$0.01 each of which 8,125,724 have been issued or allotted and are fully paid or credited as fully paid and 2,874,276 have been allotted conditionally to Messel Nominees Limited as stated in (m) above. In addition, options have been granted to employees over 384,100 shares.

(o) Except with the prior approval of the Company in general meeting:

(i) no issue will be made which will effectively alter the control of the Company or the nature of its business; and

(ii) no material issue of shares (other than shares first offered to holders of shares pro rata to their existing holdings or to be issued to employees under the Option Plan or, pursuant to the Profit-Sharing Plan, to the Trustees thereof) will be made within one year from the date of this document.

3. The Subsidiary

The Company is the holding company in a group comprising itself and one wholly-owned subsidiary, Lexicon International, Incorporated, which is a company incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the United States Virgin Islands on 9th January, 1985 as a Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) for United States tax purposes with an authorised share capital of \$10,000 divided into 10,000 shares of common stock of par value \$1.00 each, 1,000 of which have been issued to the Company and are fully paid and non-assessable.

4. Directors' and Other Interests

(a) Following the Offer for Sale the Directors will have the following interests, all of which are beneficial, in the shares of the Company (excluding the option interests referred to in (c) below):

Name	Number of Shares	Percentage of the Outstanding Common Stock
Ronald P. Noonan	2,987,000	33.8
Francis F. Lee	1,598,000	18.1
Charles L. Bagnaschi	439,500	5.0
Harvey L. Schein	—	—
Ronald H. Henderson	—	—

R. P. Noonan and F. F. Lee are trustees of the Profit-Sharing Plan which holds 301,224 shares in the Company, being 3.4 per cent. of the outstanding common stock.

(b) Save as disclosed above, the Directors are not aware of any shareholding which, immediately following the completion of the Offer for Sale, will represent 5 per cent. or more of the issued share capital of the Company.

(c) The interests of the Directors in stock options under the Option Plan are as follows:

Name	Number of Shares	Subscription Price per share	Expiry Date for Exercise
Charles L. Bagnaschi	44,000	0.40	1994
Harvey L. Schein	44,000	0.71	1995

(d) There are no service contracts existing or proposed between any Director of Lexicon and the Group.

(e) The aggregate emoluments of the Directors of Lexicon for the year ended 31st August 1985 were \$236,000. It is anticipated that the aggregate remuneration of the Directors will amount to \$215,000 in the year ending 31st August, 1986. These aggregate emoluments do not include health and welfare benefits nor retirement benefits under the Profit-Sharing Plan.

(f) There is no arrangement under which a Director has agreed to waive future emoluments nor have there been any waivers of such emoluments during the past financial year.

(g) There are no outstanding loans granted by the Group to the Directors, nor any guarantees provided by the Group for their benefit.

(h) On 6th December, 1985, the Company purchased for the consideration of \$4,080 a patent from F. F. Lee and Digital Audio Technology, Inc., a company in which R. P. Noonan, F. F. Lee, and C. L. Bagnaschi were the sole shareholders.

(i) Save as disclosed in (h) above, no Director has or has had any interest in the promotion of or in any assets which within the relevant period immediately preceding the date hereof have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by or leased to the Group and no contract or arrangement exists in which a Director is materially interested and which is significant in relation to the business of the Group taken as a whole.

5. Offer for Sale Agreement

By an Agreement dated 6th December, 1985 between (1) the Company, (2) L. Messel & Co. and (3) the persons named therein as the Directors and the vendors, Messel & Co. have agreed to purchase 800,000 shares from the vendors listed below ("the Vendors") and to subscribe for or procure the subscription of 2,705,882 new shares, in each case at the same price as such shares are being offered pursuant to the Offer for Sale, subject to the deduction of a commission of 1 per cent., all of which will be passed on to underwriters. The Agreement is conditional on, *inter alia*, the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting all the shares of the Company to the Official List not later than 23rd December, 1985 and providing for payment to L. Messel & Co. of a fee of 2 per cent. of the offer price of the shares comprised in the Offer for Sale, of which the Vendors will pay 0.5p for each of the shares sold by them and included in the Offer for Sale and the Company will pay the balance. The Company will also pay all other costs and expenses of and incidental to the Offer for Sale and the application for admission of the shares to the Official List, including the cost of preparing, printing, publishing and advertising this document, the adoption by the Company of new By-laws and accounting and legal expenses, the expenses of bankers' and registrars' fees and expenses and the fees payable to The Stock Exchange.

The names of the Vendors and the numbers of shares being sold by them respectively are as follows:

Name	Number of Shares
Ronald P. Noonan	500,000
Francis F. Lee	250,000
Charles L. Bagnaschi	50,000

6. Premises

Details of the Company's premises are set out below:

Location	Tenure	Area Sq. ft.	Annual Rent	Expiry
60 Turner Street, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154, USA	Freehold	15,000	—	—
54-56 Turner Street, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154, USA	Tenancy at will	2,736	\$14,400	—
125 Roberts Road, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154, USA	Tenancy	5,716	\$94,314	31st December, 1985

7. Taxation

The Company is subject to United States federal income tax as a domestic corporation. Such tax is imposed on taxable income at graduated rates up to 46 per cent. The Company is also subject to state franchise taxes, including a state corporate tax which is imposed on taxable income relating to Massachusetts at a rate of 9.5 per cent. Legislation has been proposed in the United States House of Representatives which would, if adopted, decrease the federal corporate tax rate to 36 per cent., effective 1

Lexicon

Variation of Rights
All or any rights provided by the Articles of Organization may be varied or abrogated with a vote of the majority of the shares outstanding. Such a vote is required to increase or reduce the capital stock of the Company then authorised and to alter the rights of any class of stock.

All or any rights provided by the By-laws may be varied or abrogated with a vote of the holders of the majority of the shares present or represented and entitled to vote and voting on the question.

Each share is entitled to share equally in any surplus available for distribution on the liquidation of the Company.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

The Company shall indemnify any present or former Director or officer or employee against any action suit or proceeding whether criminal or civil, in which he is a party by reason of his directorship or office if he acted in good faith and in manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company.

Directors

(a) Number and Term of Office

The number of Directors shall be not less than three nor more than ten. The Directors shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the shareholders and each Director elected shall hold office until the next Annual Meeting. Casual vacancies in the office of Director may be filled by a majority of the Directors then in office and such Directors shall hold office until the next Annual Meeting. No shareholding qualification is required and no Director is required to vacate office by reason of attaining any particular age.

(b) Resignation

Any Director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the President or Clerk of the Company.

(c) Removal

Any Director may be removed at a meeting of shareholders by the vote of holders representing a majority of two-thirds of the shares then entitled to vote and voting on the question or by a vote of at least two-thirds of the Directors then in office.

(d) Remuneration

Directors shall be entitled to such remuneration for their services as Directors and to such reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred in attending Directors' meetings as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors. The remuneration of the Directors shall be on such basis as is determined by the Board of Directors. Any Director may waive remuneration for any meeting. Any Director receiving remuneration under these provisions shall not be barred from serving the Company in any other capacity and receiving remuneration and reimbursement for reasonable expenses for such other services.

(e) Quorum

A majority of the Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(f) Action by Consent

A written consent signed by all the Directors shall be as valid as if a meeting of the Board of Directors had been held.

(g) Directors' Interests and Voting

Save as provided in the By-laws in respect of certain specified matters, a Director shall not vote in respect of any contract, transaction or other proposal in which he has any material interest (otherwise than by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities in or through the Company) nor shall he be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting.

(h) Borrowing Powers

The Board of Directors shall have the power to borrow money on behalf of the Company and to mortgage, charge or pledge all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets of the Company, both present and future, for such purpose.

11. Material Contracts

The following contracts (not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business) have been entered into within the two years immediately preceding the date of this document by the Company and are or may be material:

- An offer and notice of intended transfer dated 14th February, 1984 from F. F. Lee to the Company (whereby he offered on behalf of himself and members of his family to sell shares to the Company), the minutes of a special meeting of stockholders of the Company held on 21st February, 1984 whereby the aforesaid offer and notice was accepted by the Company, subject to certain amendments, and whereby an oral offer by C. L. Bagnaschi to sell shares to the Company was accepted by the Company and seven subordinated secured promissory notes, seven stock pledge agreements and seven subordination agreements each made between the Company and F. F. Lee, T. J. Lee, F. Lee, E. P. Lee, G. J. Lee, R. T. Lee and C. L. Bagnaschi respectively and all dated 13th March, 1984 relating to the repurchase of a total of 515,700 shares by the Company as mentioned in paragraph 2(f) above.
- An Agreement dated 29th August, 1984 between the Company and R. P. Noonan and F. F. Lee as Trustees constituting the Profit-Sharing Plan described in paragraph 15 below.
- A letter dated 7th February, 1985 from Lexicon to Gexco International Inc., ("Gexco") whereby an agreement dated 28th January, 1976 between the Company and Gotham Export Corporation for export sales services as amended by letter dated 30th March, 1983 was assigned to Gexco.
- An Agreement dated as of 30th April, 1985 between the Company and The First National Bank of Boston relating to the provision to the Company of a \$1,000,000 unsecured credit facility.
- The Offer for Sale Agreement referred to in paragraph 5 above.

12. Patents
The following United States patent is held by Lexicon:

Patent No. 3,803,363 dated 9th April, 1974 and expiring 9th April, 1991 being an improved system for modifying the time duration of sound wave forms, particularly the expansion or compression of audio data such as speech while preserving the intelligibility and quality of the information contained in the data.

The following Japanese patent is held by Lexicon:

Patent No. 1,004,854 dated 7th December, 1979 and expiring 17th January, 1993 in respect of the system described above.

13. Working Capital

The Directors are of the opinion that, taking account of available facilities and the past proceeds of subscription for the new shares receivable by the Company, the Group will have sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

14. Option Plan

On 28th April, 1983 the Board adopted the Option Plan being an Incentive Stock Option Plan complying with the United States Internal Revenue Code. Under the terms of the Option Plan the Stock Option Committee which consists of three or more persons, designated by the Board of Directors ("the Board"), may, at its discretion, but subject to final approval by the Board, grant to any employee of the Company or any subsidiary options to purchase shares in the Company. No option may be granted for a period exceeding ten years from the date of the grant (five years in the case of an employee who owns more than ten per cent. of the total combined shareholders' voting power at the time the option is granted).

The price payable by an employee on the exercise of an option will be not less than the fair market value of the shares of the Company on the date the option is granted (110 per cent. of the fair market value in the case of an employee who owns more than 10 per cent. of the total combined shareholders' voting power at the time the option is granted). Not more than 20 per cent. of the total number of shares available under the Option Plan shall be subject to option to any one employee. Shares allotted rank pari passu in all respects with the issued shares save as regards rights attaching by reference to a record date which precedes the date of allotment. No options may be assigned or transferred otherwise than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution and options may be exercisable during the employee's life time only by the employee.

The Board has the power to amend, suspend, or terminate the Option Plan or options granted under the Option Plan at any time, save that it may not:

- increase the number of shares subject to the Option Plan (other than by way of adjustment for subdivision of shares, capitalisation issues or other capital reorganisations); or
- reduce the option price below the fair market value of the stock on the date the option was granted or below 110 per cent. of the fair market value in the case of an employee who owns more than ten per cent. of the total combined shareholders' voting power at the time the option was granted.

No amendment, suspension, or termination of the Option Plan or options granted under it may, except with the consent of the option holders, adversely affect rights under an option previously granted.

Amendments to the existing provisions regarding the maximum entitlement of any one participant and the transfer of options are prohibited under the United States Internal Revenue Code.

The provisions of the Option Plan include a right for participants who have had a total of 15 years service with the Company and who remain in employment to require the Company to purchase from the participant at fair market value the shares acquired on the exercise of options under the Option Plan.

The Articles of Organization and the By-laws permit the issue of new shares to participants on the exercise of their options under the Option Plan notwithstanding the restrictions contained in such Articles and By-laws referred to in paragraph 9 above. However, following issue, all such shares will be held subject to such restrictions.

554,100 shares are currently under option. The Board has resolved to restrict the number of shares under option to a number which, together with the number of shares issued under the date hereof under the Profit-Sharing Plan and which remain unvested, represents no more than 10 per cent. of the share capital issued and outstanding from time to time.

15. Profit-Sharing Plan

By an Agreement dated 29th August, 1984 between the Company (1) and R. P. Noonan and F. F. Lee (collectively "the Trustees") (2) the Company adopted the Profit-Sharing Plan with effect from 1st September, 1983.

(a) Participation

Any Lexicon employee working 30 hours or more a week is eligible to participate in the Profit-Sharing Plan if he has completed 1,000 hours of service during a year of employment and has attained the age of 21 years.

(b) Contribution

Lexicon may contribute to the Profit-Sharing Plan each year such amount as the Board may determine provided that the aggregate amount contributed does not exceed 15 per cent. of the compensation paid or accrued during the taxable year to participating employees under the Profit-Sharing Plan. Contributions are made out of Lexicon's net profits for such year and out of accumulated net profits for preceding years. The officers of the Company are authorised to make contributions to the Profit-Sharing Plan on behalf of the Company in such form, including shares of the Company at their fair market value, and at such time as they deem appropriate.

The Board has resolved to restrict contributions to be made after the date hereof in the form of shares of the Company and so that the number of such shares remaining unvested, together with the number of shares from time to time under option pursuant to the Option Plan, does not exceed 10 per cent. of the share capital issued and outstanding from time to time.

Any participant may make voluntary contributions to the Profit-Sharing Plan provided that such contributions do not exceed 10 per cent. of his total earnings.

(c) Allocation to Participants and Vesting

The Company's contributions to the Profit-Sharing Plan are allocated to each participant's account (created pursuant to the Profit-Sharing Plan) in the ratio which each participant's earnings during the relevant year bears to the total earnings in that year of all participants. However, the Company shall not contribute an amount in any year which in respect of any participant exceeds the lesser of \$30,000 (or such substitute figure as may be set under the Internal Revenue Code) or 25 per cent. of the participant's earnings. The amounts taken into consideration in the computation of the amounts which the Company may contribute for each employee under a statutorily prescribed formula, may include a portion of the employee's own voluntary contributions.

Each participant attains a 50 per cent. vested interest in the amounts contributed by the Company after five years' service and this interest increases ratably to 100 per cent. after ten years' service.

(d) Retirement Disability and Death

Upon the retirement after his normal retirement age, disability or death a participant or his beneficiary shall be entitled to receive payment of the balance of his account in cash or, in relation to the Company's contributions and in the discretion of the Trustee, in shares of the Company.

(e) The Trustee

The Trustee is the custodian of all the assets and funds of the Profit-Sharing Plan and is authorised to pay benefits under the same, to invest and reinvest the assets of the Trust Fund and to pay its expenses, taxes and charges.

(f) The expenses of the Offer for Sale are estimated to amount to \$475,000 of which the Vendors shall contribute the sum of \$4,000 and the balance is payable by the Company.

(g) Restrictions on share dealings by North American Persons
Notwithstanding the restrictions set out in paragraph 9 above the Articles of Organization and the By-laws permit an issue of shares of the Company to the Trustee of the Profit-Sharing Plan in accordance with the terms thereof. However, following issue, all such shares will be held subject to such restrictions.

16. General

(a) Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Burlington, Massachusetts and Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., London have each given and have not withdrawn their written consents to the issue of this document with the inclusion of their report and the reference thereto in the form and context in which they are included.

(b) The Directors are not aware of any litigation or claims of material importance pending or threatened against it or its subsidiary which may have or have had in the previous 12 months a significant effect on the Group's financial position.

(c) Save as disclosed in this document there has been no material change in the trading or financial position of the Group since 31st August, 1985, the date to which the last audited consolidated accounts were made up.

(d) The accounts for the two years ended 31st August, 1983 and 1984 were audited by Kaitz and Levine, Certified Public Accountants, of 235, Lewis Wharf, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.

(e) The Company does not have a place of business in the United Kingdom, but will maintain a register of shareholders within the United Kingdom.

(f) The expenses of the Offer for Sale are estimated to amount to \$475,000 of which the Vendors shall contribute the sum of \$4,000 and the balance is payable by the Company.

(g) No application has been made to any Stock Exchange other than The Stock Exchange for the listing of the shares of common stock of the Company.

(h) At a meeting of the Board held on 6th December, 1985 the Board resolved (inter alia):

- to restrict borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiary companies so as to secure that the aggregate amount for the time being outstanding of all monies borrowed (exclusive of intra-group borrowings) shall not, except with the prior approval of shareholders, exceed twice the Share Capital and Reserves of the Company; and
- to manage, operate and administer the Option Plan and the Profit-Sharing Plan in accordance with continuing obligations imposed by The Stock Exchange and guidelines given to certain institutional investment bodies unless such obligations and guidelines conflict with mandatory provisions of the Option Plan or the Profit-Sharing Plan, provided that in any event the aggregate of (a) shares for the time being under option under the Option Plan and (b) shares issued after the date of this document under the Profit-Sharing Plan, except to the extent that participants have vested interests therein for the time being, will not exceed 10 per cent. of the shares of the Company for the time being issued and outstanding.

17. Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 23rd December, 1985 at the offices of Travers Smith Brinkburn, 6 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AL:

- The Articles of Organization and By-laws of Lexicon;
- The audited accounts of Lexicon for each of the two years ended 31st August, 1985;
- The report of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Burlington, Massachusetts and Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., London, set out in Part II of this document, and the statement of adjustments relating thereto;
- The terms and conditions of the Option Plan;
- The terms and conditions of the Profit-Sharing Plan;
- The material contracts summarised in paragraph 11 above; and
- The written consents referred to in paragraph 16(a) above.

9th December, 1985

Part V

Terms and Conditions of Application

(a) Applications must be made on the Application Forms provided. Acceptance of applications will be conditioned upon the share capital of Lexicon, Incorporated ("Lexicon"), issued and to be issued, being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange not later than 23rd December, 1985, subject only to posting of Letters of Acceptance. Application moneys will be returned (without interest) if such admission is not granted by that date and, in the meantime, will be retained by Lloyds Bank Plc, Issue Section in a separate account.

(b) L. Messel & Co. reserves the right to reject in whole or in part or to scale down any application and, in particular, multiple or suspected multiple applications and to present for payment any cheques or banker's drafts received. If any application is not accepted in whole or in part or is scaled down, the application moneys or, as the case may be, the balance thereof, will be returned (without interest) by retaining the applicant's cheque or banker's draft or by crossed cheque in favour of the applicant(s) through the post at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto.

(c) By completing and delivering an Application Form, you (as the applicant(s)):

(i) offer to purchase the number of shares specified in your Application Form (or such smaller number for which the application is accepted) subject to the listing particulars relating to Lexicon dated 9th December, 1985 ("the Listing Particulars"), these terms and conditions and the Articles of Organization and By-laws of Lexicon;

(ii) authorise Lloyds Bank Plc, to send a Letter of Acceptance for the number of shares for which your application is accepted, and/or a crossed cheque for any moneys returnable, by post, at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto, to your address (or that of the first-named applicant) as set out in your Application Form and to procure that your name (together with the name(s) of any other joint applicant(s)) is/are placed on the register of shareholders of Lexicon in respect of such shares the entitlement to which has not been duly renounced.

(iii) agree that, in consideration of L. Messel & Co. agreeing that it will consider and process applications for the shares, the subject of the Offer for Sale, in accordance with the Listing Particulars, your application may not be revoked until after 23rd December, 1985 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between you and L. Messel & Co. which will become binding upon despatch by post to or, as the case may be, receipt by Lloyds Bank Plc of your Application Form;

(iv) warrant that your remittance will be honoured on first presentation;

(v) agree that any Letter of Acceptance and any moneys returnable to you may be retained by Lloyds Bank Plc pending clearance of your remittance;

(vi) agree that all applications, acceptances of applications and contracts resulting therefrom under the Offer for Sale shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law;

(vii) warrant that, if you sign the Application Form on behalf of somebody else, you have due authority to do so; and

(viii) confirm that in making such application you are not relying on any information or representation in relation to Lexicon other than those contained in the Listing Particulars and you accordingly agree that no person responsible solely or jointly for the Listing Particulars or any part thereof shall have any liability for any such other information or representations.

(d) Acceptance of applications will be effected at the election of L. Messel & Co. either by notification of the basis of allocation to The Stock Exchange or by the determination of the number of shares for which application is accepted pursuant to the arrangements between L. Messel & Co. and Lloyds Bank Plc.

(e) All documents and cheques sent by post will be at the risk of the persons entitled thereto.

(f) No person receiving a copy of the Listing Particulars or an Application Form, in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use such Form unless, in the relevant territory, such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to him or such Form could lawfully be used without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements. Any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder must satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of any relevant territory in connection therewith, including obtaining any requisite governmental or other consents, observing any other requisite formalities and paying any issue, transfer or other taxes due in such territory.

(g) The shares being offered for sale have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933. No application will be accepted from any person who is unable to make the declaration in the Application Form in respect of North American Persons or who gives an address in North America.

(h) Terms defined in the Listing Particulars bear the same meaning in the Application Form.

Basis of Acceptance and Dealing Arrangements

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. on 13th December, 1985 and will close as soon thereafter as L. Messel & Co. may determine. The basis on which

applications have been accepted will be announced as soon as possible after the application list closes.

It is expected that Letters of Acceptance will be posted to successful applicants not later than 18th December, 1985 and that dealings in the shares will commence on 19th December, 1985.

Arrangements have been made for registration of all the shares now offered for sale, free of stamp duty and registration fees, in the names of successful applicants or persons in whose favour Letters of Acceptance are duly renounced provided that, in cases of renunciation, Letters of Acceptance (duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein) are lodged for registration by 3.00 p.m. on 7th February, 1986. Share certificates will be despatched not later than 7th March, 1986.

Listing Particulars - Distribution

Copies of the Listing Particulars and Application Forms may be obtained from:

L. Messel & Co.,
1 Finsbury Avenue,
London EC2M 2QE

and from the following branches of Lloyds Bank Plc:

Registrar's Department,
Issue Section,
P.O. Box 1000,
61 Moorgate,
London EC2R 6BL

Birmingham
125 Colmore Row

Bristol
55 Corn Street

Cardiff
37 High Street

Edinburgh
113/115 George Street

Glasgow
12 Bowldwell Street

Leeds
6/7 Park Row

Liverpool
P.O. Box 108,
India Buildings

Manchester
53 King Street

Newcastle upon Tyne
102 Grey Street

Reading
24 Broad Street

Procedure for Application

The following notes should be read in conjunction with the Application Form.

- Insert in Box 1 (in figures) the number of shares for which you are applying. Applications must be for a minimum of 100 shares or in one of the following multiples:
- for not more than 500 shares, in a multiple of 100 shares;
- for more than 500 shares, but not more than 5,000 shares, in a multiple of 500 shares;
- for more than 5,000 shares, but not more than 20,000 shares, in a multiple of 1,000 shares;
- for more than 20,000 shares, but not more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 5,000 shares;
- for more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 10,000 shares.

- Put in Box 2 (in figures) the amount of your cheque or banker's draft. The amount of your cheque or banker's draft should be 115p multiplied by the number of shares inserted in Box 1.
For example:
100 shares would cost £115
500 shares would cost £575
1,000 shares would cost £1,150
5,000 shares would cost £5,750
10,000 shares would cost £11,500

- Date and sign the Application Form in Box 3. The Application Form may be signed by some one else on your behalf if duly authorised to do so. Persons signing on behalf of applicants who are individuals should enclose the powers of

attorney for inspection. A corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorised official whose representative capacity must be stated.

- Put your full names and address in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 4.

- You may apply jointly with other persons. You must then arrange for the Application Form to be completed by and on behalf of each joint applicant (up to a maximum of three other persons). Their full names and addresses should be put in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 5.

- Box 6 must be signed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (other than the first applicant who should complete Box 4 and sign in Box 3). Persons signing on behalf of applicants who are individuals should enclose the powers of attorney for inspection.

- You must pin a cheque or banker's draft to your completed Application Form. Your cheque or banker's draft must be made payable to Lloyds Bank Plc, for the amount payable on application inserted in Box 2, and should be crossed "Not Negotiable".

No receipt will be issued for this payment which must be solely for this application.

Your cheque or banker's draft must be drawn in sterling on an account at a branch (which must be in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man) of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts

to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses (and must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner).

Applications may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant(s), but any moneys to be returned will be sent by crossed cheque in favour of the person(s) named in Box(s) 4 (and 5).

- You must send the completed Application Form by post or deliver it by hand to Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, P.O. Box 1000, 61 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BL, so as to be received not later than 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 13th December, 1985.

If you post your Application Form, you are recommended to use first class post and allow at least two days for delivery.

Applications will only be accepted on the Application Form attached.

All documents and cheques sent by post will be sent at the risk of the persons entitled thereto.

Multiple or suspected multiple applications may be rejected in their entirety.

- Your attention is drawn to the declaration in the Application Form in respect of North American Persons.

Application Form

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I/we offer to purchase from L. Messel & Co.

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(i) I/we understand and agree that the shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act 1933, as amended, and may not be offered, re-offered, sold, resold, transferred, or otherwise disposed of in North America or to or for the account or benefit of North American Persons (as such phrases are defined in the Offer for Sale document) at any time prior to and including 19th December, 1985 and the certificates representing such shares will bear a legend to the foregoing effect; (ii) I am not/none of us is a North American Person and (iii) I am not/none of us is acquiring the shares for the account or benefit of any North American Person or with a view to their offer, re-offer, sale, resale, re-transfer, transfer, or delivery, directly or indirectly, in North America or to or for the account or benefit of any North American Person.

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Surname	
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Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

How they find a peg to fit the hole

By Andy Friedman

Employees in large Japanese companies are deterred from specializing in computer skills because of certain widespread management policies in such companies. Recruitment, training, company social life, the pay system and job rotation schemes all serve to weaken attachments to occupational specialisms in Japan, while building up loyalty to the company.

These findings have emerged from a survey of data processing managers in 41 Japanese firms. It is part of a large international project comparing data processing departments in Japan, Europe and America. The project is based in the economics department of Bristol University and is funded mainly by the British Economic and Social Research Council.

As many Japanese scholars have noted, it is the policy of Japanese firms to try to hire graduates fresh from high school, college or university. Most of the managers in the survey, 53 per cent, reported that their company hires only graduates and 29 per cent reported that graduates make up more than 90 per cent of new entrants.

More important, hiring new staff in 94 per cent of the firms is carried out by personnel departments rather than by the data processing department, in

a new department after a few years.

Three-quarters of the managers interviewed said that job rotation was a general policy for white collar staff in their company. The frequency of rotation varied from every two to three years to every five to six years. This policy encourages staff to view their future as depending on the company as a whole.

Salaries and promotion in Japanese companies depend on a complex formula which includes the number of years spent with the firm, evaluation by supervisors and the rate of job rotation. Young men on their way to the top are those who are rotated fastest. The ability to get along well in many different departments as well as the widest possible knowledge of the company are the keys to success. This is a big problem for data processing staff and a danger for Japanese companies.

Most would admit that it takes a good two to five years for a programmer to become reasonably proficient. Therefore, programmers will only just be pulling their own weight after working in data processing for three to four years. If they are then moved to some other department, most of the benefits of training will be lost to the company.

This problem is recognized and tackled in most Japanese data processing departments. Three-quarters of the departments in companies with job rotation schemes either did not move staff from data processing (7 per cent) or moved staff more slowly than other white collar staff (6 per cent).

While this goes some way to solving the problem of losing such skills, it can condemn staff to a technical backwater.

With almost all large firms in Japan pursuing such a policy, if experienced computer staff within a large firm wish to leave, it is unlikely that they will be hired on a permanent basis by another large firm.

Groups of computer specialists do leave large firms to form their own software houses, but competition from computer hardware manufacturers reduces the fees that independent software houses can charge.

Salaries are dependent on a complex formula

77 per cent, data processing did not participate in the selection procedure.

How does the personnel department decide which candidates to choose? In most cases it chooses staff according to which school or university they attended, rather than what subjects they took. "Personnel looks for loyalty, harmony and a fighting spirit," said one data processing manager.

Once hired, Japanese companies invest considerable resources to fit new staff into the company mould. New recruits in all the companies interviewed were given general training before being assigned to specific departments. It is then normal for staff to be rotated to

Pick a present for the micro

By Geoff Wheelwright

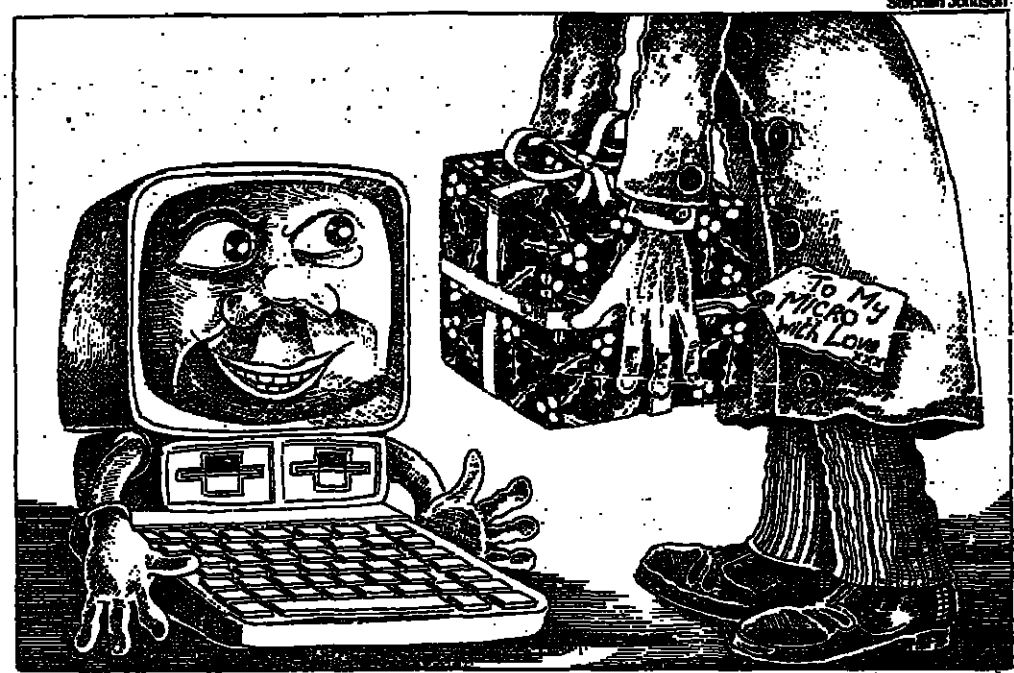
You may have spent last year's Christmas shopping hours trying to decide which computer to get your child, but this year it will be a matter of choosing a Christmas gift for the computer.

The most popular choice will probably be software - either games or business programs. But games programs, in particular, tend to have a transitory value and enthusiasm for them can wane. Extra pieces of computer hardware, however, can often be put to as many uses as the home computer.

There is a wide variety of peripherals or add-ons that any well-meaning home computer (or, any home computer owner) might want for Christmas. These range from relatively expensive computer printers (which allow information displayed on the computer screen to be printed out on to paper) to low cost "joysticks" (those gearstick-shaped handles you always see children playing with in computer ads).

As with everything else in the computer business, the most important guide to buying computer add-ons is what the computer owner is - or is going to be - using the computer for. You would not, for example, buy a joystick for someone who has no games and uses their computer for only doing home accounts.

But suiting the gift to a computer user's needs and uses is only workable when you have some kind of idea of what each add-on is supposed to accomplish. Many simply look like black boxes with plugs on them - and even their names



sometimes do not give much of a clue as to what they are about.

Here is a list of the most popular type of computer add-ons, what they should cost, and what they can do:

● **Printers and printer interfaces** - a printer allows the computer to put its ideas down on paper. A printer interface sets up the communication between the computer and the printer. Not all printers need a printer interface to talk to computers, but most need at least a cable - something not usually provided in the purchase price.

Printers come in a variety of shapes and sizes and cost anything from a minimum of

about £100 to a maximum of more than £1,000. The two major types are dot-matrix and daisywheel - the former is capable of producing pictures and medium-grade text, while the latter produces typewriter-quality text only. As a rule, dot-matrix printers are much cheaper than daisywheel printers.

● **Joysticks and interfaces** - as with printers, not all computers are automatically set up to use joysticks and thus need an interface before a joystick can be used. The Sinclair Spectrum Plus, for example, does not include a plug-in for joysticks and needs such an interface. Joysticks come in a wide variety

of sizes, but cost as little as £5. ● **Monitors** - computer monitors have a way of setting disputes about who will and who will not use the family television set. Most home computers - Amstrad's line of all-in-one CPC machines being a notable exception - do not come with any kind of display and the TV is usually called upon to do the job.

Owning a monitor that can be dedicated solely to displaying the output of the computer means that the TV can be once again free to make use of the services provided by the annual licence fee. The most popular monitors are monochrome and colour - with prices for the

former starting at about £80 and the latter at £200.

● **Magic keyboard** - This is a more recent addition to peripherals and allows the computer's music-making abilities to be harnessed to a piano keyboard with the aim of making electronic music. These systems start at less than £100 for a keyboard that clips on to the computer and go up to several hundred pounds for detached keyboards and special enhanced music interfaces.

● **Disk drives** - If you have ever sat tapping your fingers as you wait for a computer to load its program from a cassette tape - or spent half the night trying to get the volume level correct just to allow the computer to recognize the program - then you will know why someone would appreciate a disk drive system. They allow fast computer program loading and saving.

Amstrad's 6128 and PCW 8256 computers include a disk drive, but most other home computers offer them as optional extras. You may also find that you need to buy a disk drive interface before a drive can be used. Disk drive prices start at about £100.

● **Modems** - Allows a computer to speak to another computer over the telephone. It allows you to access services such as Prestel and Micronet - which offer full-colour pages of electronic information on everything from home banking to sport. Such services also allow you to buy computer software over the telephone. Modem prices start at £75 and annual subscriptions to information services at £40.

Electronic theatre box office is just the ticket

A man walks into a department store in a suburb outside New York City on his way to work, puts down \$30 and rushes out again to join the long route to town. Meanwhile, in rain-soaked London, a man waits in a queue outside a building in Leicester Square, pays £20 and trudges to the tube to go home, writes Geoff Wheelwright.

Both men have just bought tickets for a January performance of Nicholas Nickleby in Stratford-upon-Avon. The difference is that the man in New York state bought his ticket through an international computer-based ticketing system while the other used a London box office.

The system was developed and implemented by a company called Ticketmaster, which has been trying to crack the 150-year-old business of selling theatre tickets for shows in London's West End. But it has found that impresarios do not always welcome the company with open arms.

Despite a sterling pedigree - the managing director Jules Boardman was formerly with the Society of West End Theatre - the company found it had to revise plans quickly to get 45 venues signed up for the service within 12 months.

The difficulty did not seem to be

with the service offered, but with a conservative streak within the theatre community. Through its specialized mini-computer system, Ticketmaster can offer venues a terminal that shows the exact number of bookings made at each booking outlet.

It can calculate totals for the takings and provide national outlets such as W.H. Smith with the ability to print and to distribute tickets at remote sites.

The company sells allocations of seats by telephone and W.H. Smiths travel offices.

Ticketmaster's phone-in booking

service, through which it sells an allocation of seats to major shows such as Cats, Evita and Starlight Express, has been successful enough for it to expand and the service to be offered on Prestel.

Home computer Prestel users will be able to send "electronic millions" ordering theatre tickets from anywhere in the Britain and receiving them the next day.

While the opening-run for companies such as Ticketmaster may not be playing full houses, it looks like computers will eventually have a long run in the West End theatre community.

Silicon Valley's lobby machine

A transformation of the area in California known as Silicon Valley from rugged independence into part of the protectionist lobbying machine in the United States is under way. Most of the hi-tech firms are struggling to retain their ability to return profits from perpetuated innovation. Their position as leaders of the electronic industry is threatened by Japan and others.

Robert Noyce, one of the founders of the microchip industry is certain that the business has become increasingly capital intensive, highly competitive and vulnerable to shortages of engineering skills. Three aspects of competition from the Far Eastern markets concern the US firms, which claim that the mass market in memory chips known as dynamic random access memories (DRAMs) is supplied from the Japanese at less than basic costs of production.

The US firms allege that the Japanese suppliers are subsidizing sales from their other activities in consumer electronics and heavy industrial capital equipment.

They assert that when the US consumer buys a television set, the profit from it is being used to put workers in the US microchip industry out of business. Mr Noyce says that last year 80,000 jobs in the US semiconductor industry were lost, and that the total sums of money lost by the US industry amounted to \$300 million.

THE WEEK

By Hedley Vosseley
Palo Alto, California

Looming on the horizon is the threat of added competition from South Korea. This poses a particular problem for the US since the indebtedness of South Korea to America is large. Most of the money for Korean development has been obtained originally from US sources. This, in effect, means "that the US taxpayer is using US money to compete with the US industry". That leads, Mr Noyce says, to the state where "you can be damned if you do and damned if you don't".

Legal moves by the US semiconductor industry were started as the result of a now celebrated memo from Hitachi to its US representatives, instructing them to quote a price that was 10 per cent less than any other competitors.

Mr Noyce's firm, Intel, has previously licensed Korean manufacture of its current design. But there is a new round of negotiations under way. Intel may withhold a licence from the Koreans for its latest and fastest designs.

In the short term the advantages to Intel are less than they were in the pioneering era of microchip production. Then, the additional source of supplies helped to gain acceptance of its range designs.

Now that the Intel designs have been blessed by industry acceptance, partially because of IBM's use of the Intel series of chips, there is no need to seek wider support for the architecture of Intel microprocessors.

Mr Noyce has doubts about the true profitability of the entire US semiconductor industry during the past 15 years.

Yet activity in the Silicon Valley is still frenetic. Since the US firms have ceded to the Japanese the volume mass market in memory chips, they are focusing their energies in achieving profitability by introducing new designs for high value products for defence, business and industry.

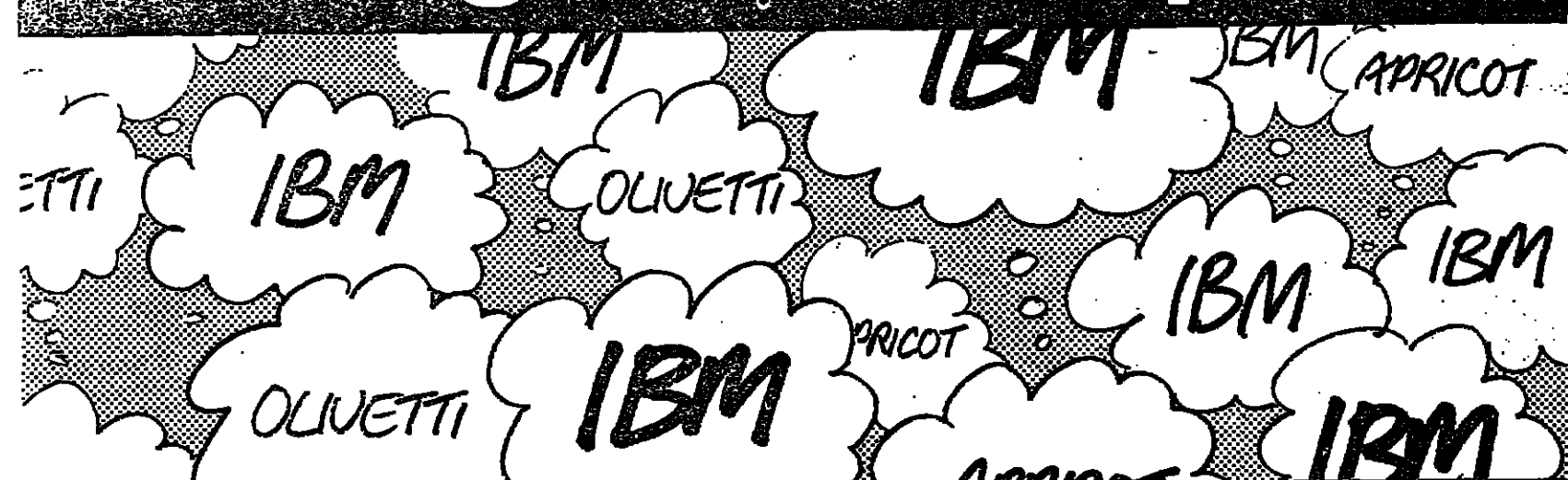
However, even this activity is no longer centred in Silicon Valley. The latest products from Calcomp in colour printing use technology obtainable only from Japan. Wyse Technology, which makes graphical displays of various types, is a company that having most of its production, and some of its design and engineering staff, in Taiwan is essential to its success. Wyse denies that this is due to low labour costs, arguing that labour is less than 5 per cent of the cost of producing the various displays it now markets.

The reason given for using the Eastern Pacific is that Taiwan has become a centre of excellence in display technology. In particular, the flat cathode ray tubes, which are now in many popular television sets and are also being used by many personal computer products, are being developed in the area. For advanced display tubes for both small computers with multiple users and single user personal computers.

The extremely reliable computers needed for financial networks, and that are essential for cash dispensing and banking machines, are, says James Treibig, founder of Tandem Computers, dependent upon many Japanese components.

The race to keep the US firms in the forefront of microelectronic developments is on. About \$10 million of software has been invested by a firm called Silicon Compilers to make possible automated production of complex chip designs.

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A new office breed emerges at the top

When the computer first made its way out of the laboratory and crawled into the office environment, its appearance was greeted with something akin to fear and loathing. What, everyone wondered, would happen to the traditional business specialists such as accountants and financial analysts, now that there was a machine which could do their jobs in half the time?

Would such people become some form of sub-species of computer scientist? Or, worse still, would the people from the data processing department emerge as the key employees in the commercial offices of the future?

In fact, data processing staff were primarily generalists who lacked the technical skills to organize and to run dedicated business applications. Instead, accountants, members of the supposedly duller of professions, began to make their presence felt along the corridors of power as they rapidly grasped the fact that the computer was just another tool to help them perform their jobs more efficiently.

They realized that computers could free them from some of their more mundane tasks. They were able to apply their skills to other matters and in so doing, rapidly became involved in the general management and financial planning aspects of running companies. They faced the challenge of technology and moved with the times.

Next under pressure were the secretarial and general office and clerical staff when straightforward word processing systems began to encompass other clerical and administrative functions through electronic mail and database management. Far from being replaced by microcomputers, these people, just like accountants before them, discovered that the system could help them perform their functions more efficiently.

Most recently we have seen microcomputers appearing on the desks of management and company executives, loaded up and ready to run "decision support" systems, "financial planning" packages, "management information reporting" systems, etc.

Whatever their name, their purpose is the same - to support professionals, managers and executives in the performance of their work, particularly

decision making. Once again, experience is showing that far from representing a threat, these new tools have helped them to perform more effectively.

Of course all three areas have had their casualties, but there has not been the wholesale shakeout of staff in traditional jobs that some prophets of doom forecast.

Is that the end of the story? The answer has to be no, and the next stage would have a considerably more disruptive effect.

With end-user systems, these tend to overlap with both data processing and office automation systems, drawing raw

data from one and providing information which will be circulated by the other. But just how should end-user computing be managed? Should it stand alone or be integrated with other systems? And if so, should it be integrated with the data processing system or the office system?

One problem, is that the data processing and executive arms of most organizations report along different administrative channels.

Yet surely what ought to be the paramount consideration is that "information" - and all its various delivery systems - has now become a critical corporate resource, just like conventional financial and human resources.

One possible solution now being proposed by management consultants such as Arthur Andersen is the creation of a new breed of corporate official, a "chief information officer" who will both co-ordinate the acquisition and use of information resources. As primarily a business manager the advent of such an officer will denote the wheel coming full circle.

The officer will have to work with other members of staff, many of whom occupy the more traditional posts but have until now been managing to get along perfectly well with all the challenges presented by information technology. It could well be that the final revolution - the information systems management revolution - will be the one that has the most disruptive impact upon existing management and personnel.

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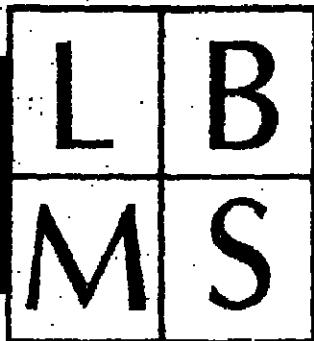
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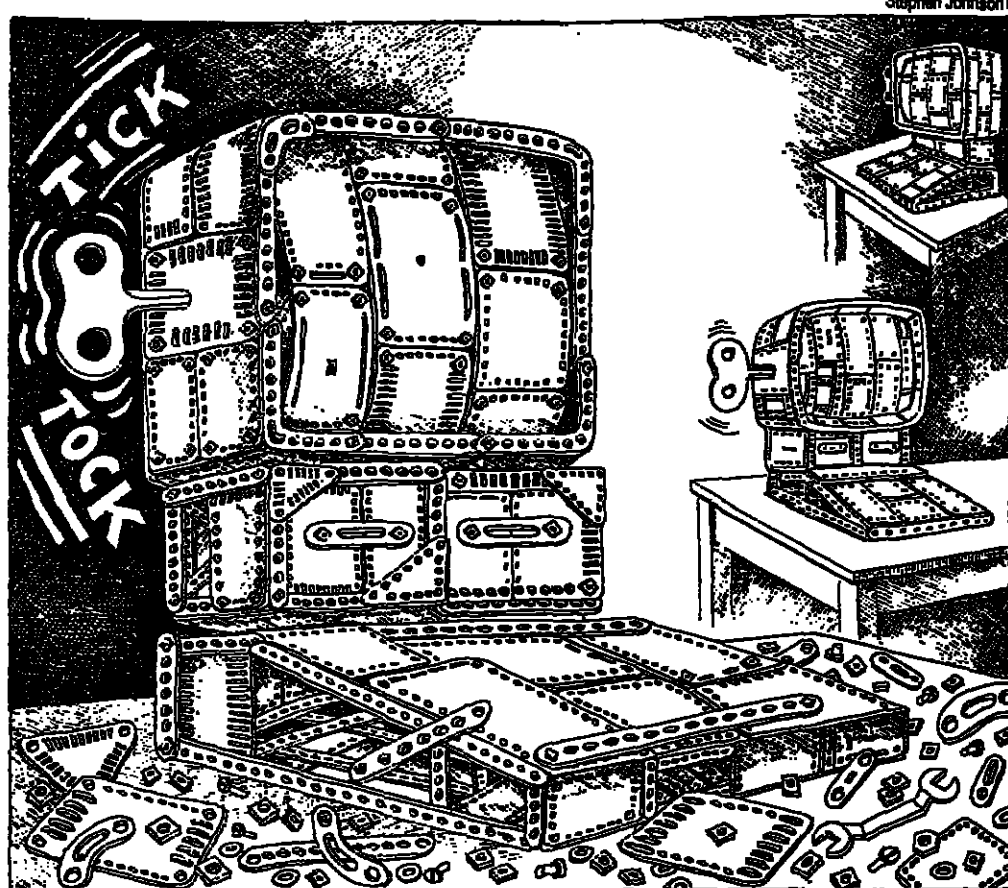
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

Bleak outlook for electronic offices of the future



By Caroline Blaazer

If Logica can't do it, who can? In its annual results, announced recently, it was all too clear that its office automation arm had performed dismally, dragging down the profitable software division to an overall pre-tax loss of £2.3 million.

The market for electronic offices has done itself a good deal of harm by getting carried away by its own euphemisms. Suppliers announce products that have not been fully tested and advertise things they cannot supply.

The aim, of course, is to worry the competition but it also inhibits sales since many people put off buying in case something new and more exciting comes on to the market next week. Next week, like tomorrow, never comes.

Attracted by a huge and largely naive market, suppliers have often evaded pointed questions about the things computers cannot do, preferring to concentrate on pretentious descriptions of such functions as right angled graphics (drawing boxes to you and me).

Many buyers now insist on a performance clause in their contracts and sue suppliers if the equipment does not measure up. Too many companies buy such systems regardless of need. Decisions are made at boardroom level by people who have a limited understanding both of the technology and the systems run by the company.

An efficient company will gain little from computerized office systems, apart from a faster supply of the same useless information it had before. The information will have no greater value, no matter how many executives can get it up on their computer screens.

It came as no surprise to read in a recent report that 75 per cent of chief executives do not consider that they should become involved in such state-of-the-art technology. This lamentable lack of top management support is a major factor in the failure of office auto-

mation projects, and the disillusion felt by those who are largely instrumental in making it work: clerical staff, supervisors, secretaries.

Increasingly, demotivated staff complain of the stress associated with working on a VDU. It is thoughtless management which causes health hazards on VDUs, not the VDU.

This attitude is responsible for a great deal of frustration where no time is provided for training on new equipment. Most suppliers claim that staff will be able to learn in half a day or less. They will, of course, arrange training, at a price, and by staff who, are often untrained and uninterested.

There is always the comforting presence of the manual, which may be worse than useless through its size which puts people off.

Training should be provided along with the introduction of equipment, not six months before or after, or on a different system from the one the company bought. Lack of compatibility between various systems has angered and hampered many managers, seeking the dream of the total integrated office.

Life was so simple when a new typewriter cost £50. Now companies spend £1 million and more at the stroke of a pen, board-level decisions often made by people whose pride prevents them from asking for up-to-date details about the daily operation of departments.

It is unusual for supervisors, getting results at the sharp end, to be consulted about their needs. Some resulting systems fail to meet even their most basic needs. An examining board, under the impression that foreign language typing was an occasional activity, bought a word processor with no foreign accents.

The problem of no jobs to match the skills

By Mr B. Barker, chief executive, the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, Park Crescent London W1

The problem for the computer specialist described in the Job Scene column (November 5) is not new. Engineers and scientists, too, have found the transition difficult from their speciality into more general business disciplines. Paradoxically, the computer specialist has skills which at certain levels are in short supply.

While agreeing with the view expressed in the article that there are no easy solutions, many early career specialists find that by taking the qualification of my institute and becoming chartered secretaries they set themselves up for development into general management.

Many students of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators are in their late 20s or early 30s. They have often gained experience in a specialist area and take the qualification to gain knowledge in, broadly speaking, finance, law, people and systems. The computer specialist, a member of say, the British Computer Society, would probably get certain subject for subject exemption but would acquire

LETTERS

the knowledge which would open up their career options.

In an ideal world the employer would plan an individual's career path to equip him or her for deployment at a more senior level. Fast-moving industries, however, create a situation of change in which long-term personnel planning is a rare luxury and arguably not even desirable. The individual needs to take a grip on his or her own future as so many of our students are doing.

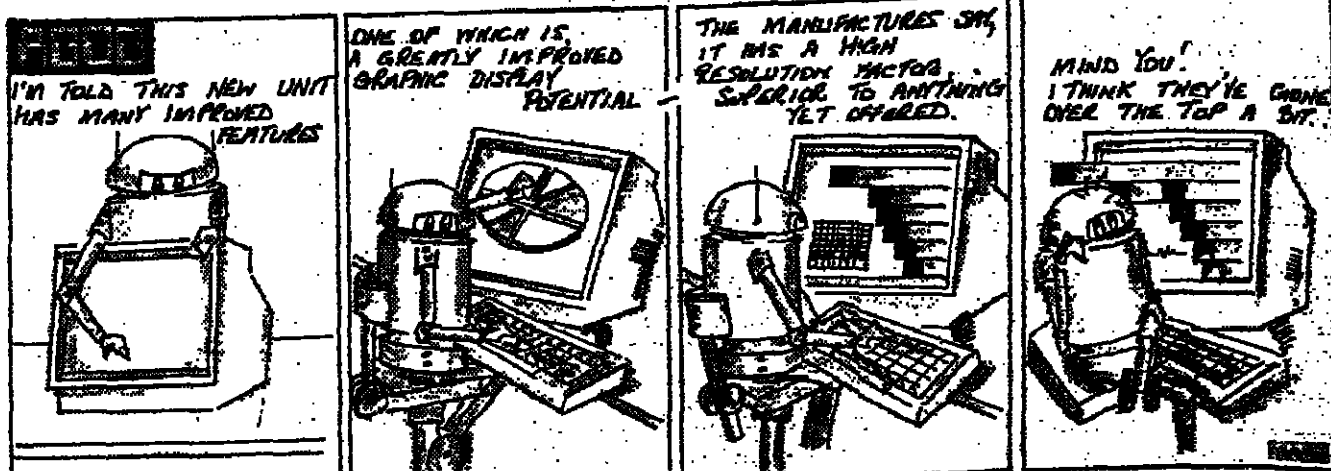
From J. Gowans, ADM Ltd, Renfrew Street, Glasgow:

In Computer Horizons (November 12) you referred to the lack of suitable trainees in the computing industry ("Skilled jobs at a premium"). I am on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored System Analysis and Design TOPS course with the above company. This course has 11 mature students all of whom have had management experience in many varied areas of British companies in all spheres of industry, throughout the UK. As yet we have been spectacularly unsuccessful in finding any company willing to accept trainees and as such we find the content of your article something of a surprise.

If the industry is in such dire straits and is looking for trainees we know of least one place where there is a surplus of trainees who are looking for employment.

From Mrs John Osler, Burgham Court House, Stringers Common, Guildford:

I wonder what names your readers call their "television and video remote control units", as there is no short name for them? So far I have come across "prodder" and "digger".



The politics behind a card that's smart

By Wendie Pearson

The introduction of a plastic card with a microchip, known as a smartcard, to provide instant electronic debiting of bank accounts, still looks a long way off - especially in Britain.

The card - similar in appearance to a credit card - would be used in shops, restaurants, garages, and at cash dispensers using a personal number.

Though the UK is starting to run trials with electronic funds transfer, they are based on a variety of different systems and no common standard has emerged. Some countries believe smartcards could eventually become the basis of an international system. Pilot studies are in operation or planned.

The chief proponents of the card are the French. The concept was invented there by French journalist Roland Moreno, a fact which supporters of the system argue goes some way to explaining British opposition to it.

Development of the card is also being held up by a wrangle over where the card's microchip should be located. The French want to keep it on the bottom left of the card, the Americans and Japanese argue for the bottom-right corner.

The final decision will eventually be made by the US-based International Standards Organization. Official British opposition to the smartcard comes from the UK banks, who argue that it is too expensive.

It works out at about £2 a card and though UK customers do not pay for their cash dispenser cards directly, many European customers do.

Mastercard and Visa International are interested in the card because of the cost of credit card fraud in the US - an estimated £200 million last year. Mastercard has ordered more than 100,000 microchip cards and during the next 18 months, French banks say they will order three million mixed cards.

Though credit-card companies are making it increasingly difficult to produce counterfeit cards by using methods such as holograms and laser printing, the onus of detecting forged cards still falls on staff handling the transactions, rather than on a more foolproof system. Allowing for human error in this way has proved expensive.

Smartcard fans argue that the memory and calculation functions built into the chip ensure security and that forgers would never be able to afford the machinery necessary to duplicate the cards properly.

But the card will not be much good for the absent-minded or intoxicated. After three wrong entries of your personal number, the card becomes unusable.

To prevent chip-card customers going over their established credit or current account limits, each customer's purchasing limit is pre-programmed into the chip's memory.

The smartcard is being used in trials by Visa and Mastercard in France and the US and more are planned for Japan, Norway, West Germany and Italy.

If it is introduced, it will initially be a mixed card, with a chip on one side and a magnetic stripe on the back. This means it will be suitable for using with electronic funds transfer systems, which will read the chip, and also cash dispenser machines, which read the stripe.

Manufacturers' optimism does not, however, appear to be widely shared by the public. In a Consumer Association survey, 58 per cent of those interviewed did not want it and 41 per cent said they would not use it even if offered a financial incentive to do so.

Like credit or charge cards, electronic debiting means bills are paid immediately.

DO YOU LIKE THE CASHLESS SOCIETY?

	Like very much	Like	Neither like nor dislike	Dislike	Dislike strongly	Don't know
Paying for everything without using cash or cheques	8	17	11	37	24	4
Having money for goods transferred immediately from your bank account	7	25	11	33	18	5
Being able to get interest on your bank current account	43	38	9	3	1	6
Paying for goods direct from a building society investment account	6	24	16	31	13	9
Saving time paying for goods	18	45	17	10	4	6
Being able to check your exact account balance before making a purchase	30	44	12	5	4	5

Base: Attitudes to likely changes as result of EFTPOS. Source: Gallup for ICL UK Ltd

West plans hi-tech help for China

From Graham Earnshaw in Peking

Full assembly of foreign computers in China under deals with US companies is likely to begin next year, boosting China's efforts to catch up with western computer technology, according to foreign industry executives.

They say almost every major western computer firm has discussed local assembly or manufacturing with the Chinese. But only three firms, Wang Laboratories, Burroughs and Hewlett-Packard, have concluded agreements.

China only assembles microcomputers, although a few more powerful experimental models have been constructed.

A spokesman for Hewlett-Packard said his company has already assembled a number of HP 3000 series 68 machines on a trial basis under an equal joint venture deal with the Peking Wireless Communications factory.

Wang's China spokesman told Reuters there had been delays with contracts signed in October, 1984, setting up joint ventures to assemble Wang V515 microcomputers in Peking, Shanghai and the south-east port of Xiamen. However, he said the Shanghai operation may begin production in April.

Burroughs' China marketing manager, Bernard Wu, said his company signed a contract in December, 1984, for the assembly of 820 super microcomputers in the south-west city of Kunming.

Mr Wu said there had been delays, mainly waiting for export licence approval from US authorities, but Chinese staff were now being trained in America and production was expected to begin in the first quarter of 1986.

Spokesmen for all three firms say their plan is to move from assembly to local manufacture, but they said there was no fixed timetable for this.

Industry sources say China makes IBM-PC compatible microcomputers called Great Walls, and also a smaller number of Apple compatible personal computers. All key electronic parts are imported.

They say the Chinese want to make a much larger deal with a foreign computer firm for local manufacture of medium-size, mainframe computers involving technology transfer, training of staff and software development.

One foreign company representative said the deal amounts to a request from China for help to set up its entire computer industry.

The official newspaper China Computerworld said Peking had been chosen as the city in which the co-operative venture will be established after a nationwide contest.

The problem of Chinese and Japanese languages which, with their thousands of characters, do not take easily to the computer keyboard is one which those in foreign exchange and money market dealing have also had to cope with. The need for instant decisions from a huge range of possibilities has resulted in products such as the graphics tablet (above) from Control Data. The tablet can be divided in up to 900 squares, each of which defines a particular currency.

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Divisional Court

TENNIS

Justices' points discretion

On the other hand, it was legitimate to point to the omission where it was contended that the judge had misunderstood the importance of the matter to such an extent that the balancing exercise carried out by him had ended in the wrong result: see *Siphadna Maritime Corporation v Casvelux Ltd* (*The Times*, March 16, 1985).

The fact that the GLC abandoned

It was done to enable or encourage the purchaser to carry out the original purpose of acquisition and his Lordship would hold that it had itself the character of redevelopment and redevelopment carried out by the GLC.

Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Mr Justice Anthony Lincoln agreed.

Solicitors: Miss May Maughan; Mr R. A. Lanham.

decision by case stated against the decision of the Brenford Justices on September 12, 1984, to order endorsement of his licence with the mandatory 10 penalty points pursuant to Part II of Schedule 7 to the Transport Act 1981 and remitting the case to the justices for consideration of sentence.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that if the justices had been referred to the correct principles as to what

From Richard Evans, Mel

Given everything that has happened in the last two weeks from John McEnroe's neurosis to Ivan Lendl's brooding displeasure, not to mention the appalling weather and record-breaking crowds, there was still nothing quite as ironic as the final outcome.

Just how good that tennis can be was amply demonstrated by his performance in the final. Right now Edberg looks as stylish a serve and volley player as I have ever seen. He has the best second serve since John Newcombe, the best backhand volley since Tony Roche and, now that a tendency to drop his head has been overcome, as good a temperament as any of his fellow Swedes. And temperaments don't come any

Neither is Wilander and he did not hide his disappointment at his press conference even though he was as gracious as ever in defeat. He felt the long wait since his own semi-final had probably left him less pumped up than he had been before, but he thought that Edberg had played much too steadily for him to get into the match. And, at the moment, Edberg definitely has Wilander's vote for the second singles place on the Swedish Davis Cup team who play West Germany in Munich next week. Even Anders Jarryd, who did not come here, would probably not argue about that.

So a fascinating championship finally mopped up its tears and ended on a note of great optimism for the future. This is the first year since 1976 that four different players have won the year's grand slam titles and if McEnroe can recover his zest for the game, 1986 should offer a battle royal between at least five players of exceptional class.

Description of 'driving'

The applicants appealed against the crown court's decision refusing them a permit for the provision of certain amusements on premises, on the ground that the council's licensing subcommittee, in passing a

But in this case that would be unfortunate because the decision reached was of considerable importance not only to the authority but to other applications for similar licences.

said that if the defendant caused the vehicle to move on to a public road and if he was in the vehicle trying to control the movements of the vehicle, that was material on which a court could find that he was driving it.

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BASKETBALL

Ducks ruffle feathers of once mighty Palace

By Robert Pryce

His Crystal Palace Superpersons, once the pride of English basketball, fell 102-101 to C and L Bruel and Camden Ducks, a relatively impoverished, newly promoted, ludicrously named club from deep in the Isthmian League hinterland.

Palace had over come a series of difficulties and a 15-point deficit to beat the team with less than three minutes to go.

late replacement for an injured referee, exercised his authority. First Bubba Jennings, Palace's top guard, was given a technical foul for disputing a decision. Guymon then grabbed House's arm in asserting an explanation and received a technical foul as his answer. After the game, Paul Stimpson, the Palace captain, had to restrain his coach.

Did Hoes's calls bring Paolone down? "Absolutely," Guyman said. "I was in the momentum and he took it away."

Paolone was in trouble from the start. After Tom Seaman, their only legitimate rebounder, floundered into early foul trouble, he had to make a desperate bid to win a power to protect him. Julio Politi, a former Argentine junior international, bombed them from outside their battlements, stole from their outbursts, then took on the hapless

Polyceyl Kingston, London's other top-flight team, maintained their six-point margin at the head of the pack. The Hawks, who had sunk two free throws one second from time at Hemel Hempstead to give them a 107-103 win.

• Tony Balogun (Manchester United) to Hensel and Stafford (Walsley) and (London) to HomePark Bolton, have had their transfers sanctioned by the International Federation (FIBA) and both played

FOOTBALL: NON-LEAGUE HOPES DASHED IN DELAYED FA CUP SECOND ROUND TIE

Chandler leads the rout as Derby outclass Telford

By Paul Newman

Derby County 1
Telford United 0

Telford United's FA Cup campaign ended at the Baseball Ground last night for the second time in three seasons. The Gola League side, attempting to record their tenth victory over a League side in four years, rarely looked like winning this delayed second round tie, but were unlucky to concede late goals by Mickelwhite and Chandler which gave Derby an impressive winning margin.

In the opening 10 minutes it was difficult to believe that Telford were the team lying near the bottom of the Gola League. They attacked from the start and after five minutes were desperately unlucky not to take the lead.

From McGinty's free kick, McKenna raced into space and beat Wallington with a stunning header from eight yards, only to see the ball bounce away to safety off the crossbar.

Derby, however, grew in confidence as the first half progressed.

Charlton made a spectacular diving save to deny Christie, but after 31 minutes the Telford goalkeeper was finally beaten, his defence failed to clear

Mickelwhite's corner from the right and Gregory drove the ball home.

Derby were well on top at this stage, but Telford have consistently proved their resilience in recent years and with only seconds left the first half remaining they equalized. Al-Mekenna buried his header into the corner of the net.

However, it did not take long for Derby to re-establish their rhythm. The third division side attacked in numbers after the interval and in the fifth minute Chandler restored the lead by bundling the ball in from close range following a goal mouth scramble.

Telford, who had been defending desperately, tried to push more men forward but after 63 minutes they were caught on the break. Davison and Mickelwhite opened up the Telford defence on the right and Chandler restored the lead.

Derby, however, grew in confidence as the first half progressed. Charlton made a spectacular diving save to deny Christie, but after 31 minutes the Telford goalkeeper was finally beaten, his defence failed to clear



Internazionale's Tardelli: assured of a hostile reception in Warsaw

Real Madrid face uphill task

An immense crowd will fill the Bernabeu Stadium tomorrow evening to see if Real Madrid can pull back from the brink, or at least save a little prestige, in the second leg of their UEFA Cup tie against Borussia Mönchengladbach.



Legia after a goalless draw in Milan. The Legia players were bitter about a harsh foul by Tardelli - who was only on the pitch for the last nine minutes - on the Polish international, Włodarczyk.

Inter need Rummenigge fully fit and in form, in Warsaw. He was not in the team for the first leg, but Brady, clearly rejoicing in the departure of the manager, Castagna, is playing exceedingly well.

Giorgio Chinaglia has lost control of Lazio, the club for which he scored six goals in the first leg. Lazio is now in a desperate situation, needing a win to avoid relegation.

What will happen in the courts of law is another matter. Landini, who has resigned his position as general manager of Genoa, and the former general manager of Avellino, Cominato, are accused of defying the court's order to stop playing.

UEFA will not be on the sidelines. They cannot act unless and until the Italian or Scottish FA ask them to do so. But in Rome it is believed that Roma will be banned from European competition for two seasons.

Paris Saint Germain finally set a new French championship record at last night's 5-1 home win over Laval. Rocheteau scoring three, being their 22nd consecutive game without defeat. A triumph for the new manager, Gerard Houllier, who has taken the club to a new level of success.

RESULTS FROM OVERSEAS LEAGUES

<p>ARGENTINE: Independiente 3, Union 0; River Plate 0, Huracan 0; Chacarita Juniors 1, Temperley 2; Racing 3, Platense 1; Newells Old Boys 1, Ferro Carril Oeste 0; Velez Sarsfield 2, Boca Juniors 2; Gimnasia La Plata 0, Deportivo Español 1; Positivo Argentino 0, San Jorge 1; San Jorge 1, Positivo Argentino 1.</p> <p>AUSTRIAN: Austria Vienna 1, Rapid 2; Austria Vienna 1, Rapid 2; Austria Vienna 1, Rapid 2.</p> <p>FRANCE: Monaco 1, Marseille 0; Marseille 0, Monaco 1; Marseille 0, Monaco 1; Marseille 0, Monaco 1.</p> <p>GERMANY: Bayern Munich 1, Borussia Dortmund 0; Borussia Dortmund 0, Bayern Munich 1; Borussia Dortmund 0, Bayern Munich 1; Borussia Dortmund 0, Bayern Munich 1.</p> <p>ITALY: Juventus 1, Fiorentina 0; Fiorentina 0, Juventus 1; Fiorentina 0, Juventus 1; Fiorentina 0, Juventus 1.</p> <p>NETHERLANDS: Ajax 1, PSV 0; PSV 0, Ajax 1; PSV 0, Ajax 1; PSV 0, Ajax 1.</p> <p>PORTUGAL: Benfica 1, Sporting 0; Sporting 0, Benfica 1; Sporting 0, Benfica 1; Sporting 0, Benfica 1.</p> <p>SCOTLAND: Celtic 1, Rangers 0; Rangers 0, Celtic 1; Rangers 0, Celtic 1; Rangers 0, Celtic 1.</p> <p>SPAIN: Real Madrid 1, Athletic Bilbao 0; Athletic Bilbao 0, Real Madrid 1; Athletic Bilbao 0, Real Madrid 1; Athletic Bilbao 0, Real Madrid 1.</p> <p>SWITZERLAND: Young Boys 1, Servette 0; Servette 0, Young Boys 1; Servette 0, Young Boys 1; Servette 0, Young Boys 1.</p> <p>SWEDEN: Malmö FF 1, IFK Göteborg 0; IFK Göteborg 0, Malmö FF 1; IFK Göteborg 0, Malmö FF 1; IFK Göteborg 0, Malmö FF 1.</p> <p>SWITZERLAND: Young Boys 1, Servette 0; Servette 0, Young Boys 1; Servette 0, Young Boys 1; Servette 0, Young Boys 1.</p> <p>SWEDEN: Malmö FF 1, IFK Göteborg 0; IFK Göteborg 0, Malmö FF 1; IFK Göteborg 0, Malmö FF 1; IFK Göteborg 0, Malmö FF 1.</p>	<p>NETHERLANDS: Ajax 1, PSV 0; PSV 0, Ajax 1; PSV 0, Ajax 1; PSV 0, Ajax 1.</p> <p>PORTUGAL: Benfica 1, Sporting 0; Sporting 0, Benfica 1; Sporting 0, Benfica 1; Sporting 0, Benfica 1.</p> <p>SCOTLAND: Celtic 1, Rangers 0; Rangers 0, Celtic 1; Rangers 0, Celtic 1; Rangers 0, Celtic 1.</p> <p>SPAIN: Real Madrid 1, Athletic Bilbao 0; Athletic Bilbao 0, Real Madrid 1; Athletic Bilbao 0, Real Madrid 1; Athletic Bilbao 0, Real Madrid 1.</p> <p>SWITZERLAND: Young Boys 1, Servette 0; Servette 0, Young Boys 1; Servette 0, Young Boys 1; Servette 0, Young Boys 1.</p> <p>SWEDEN: Malmö FF 1, IFK Göteborg 0; IFK Göteborg 0, Malmö FF 1; IFK Göteborg 0, Malmö FF 1; IFK Göteborg 0, Malmö FF 1.</p>
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RUGBY LEAGUE

Holmes's zest is not dampened by unfortunate start

By Keith Macklin

Terry Holmes's shoulder is not seriously damaged and the player will be in action again within a month. This was the statement from Bradford Northern yesterday after directors have spent a worrying night with Holmes in hospital.

Holmes has also told Northern officials that he still intends to come to Bradford with his wife next weekend to look at properties before buying a house and moving north. "There is no doubt that he intends to keep to the terms of his contract," Stammers commented.

The injury to the former Welsh half-back captain shattered some half-held plans by Bradford Northern. They had intended to bring Holmes off the field at Swinton after giving him a run out for half or two thirds of the game.

They then intended to play him in next Sunday's home game against Hull Kingston Rovers. A bumper game and which would have gone a small part of the way to repaying Holmes fee. A useful Stammers said: "Now we will be in a bit of a bind on Sunday but Terry will come back and we will start from scratch again."

Bradford Northern do not intend to rush Holmes back into the fray.

but there is no doubting the player's enthusiasm. Barrie Stammers said: "Terry has a zest for the game and he is not at all discouraged by his unfortunate start."

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Leigh take on Wigan

Hull Kingston Rovers and Wigan, who are favourites to create an instant classic in the John Player Special Trophy, avoided each other in the draw for the semi-finals made yesterday (Keith Macklin writes). Wigan will play the leaders of the second division, Leigh, who are the surprise winners of the quarter-finals against Widnes on Sunday.

on Saturday next with a 2.15 kick-off. The semi-final will be played on the following Saturday between Hull Kingston Rovers and the winners of tomorrow night's quarter-finals between St Helens and Huddersfield.

This match will be played at the St Helens ground at Knowsley Road.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Coe wins council funds

By John Goodbody

Sebastian Coe has won one of his earliest victories. The Sports Council yesterday dutifully agreed to fund Britain's preparations for the 1988 Olympic Games, following the report of the following committee chairman, the Olympic Sports Council.

The council, which will benefit from an increased government grant in April, 1986, will allocate £1.1 million next year, slightly more than recommended in the report, which was published last Thursday. £100,000 will be immediately available for winter sports.

Coe's committee asked for a total of £5.25 million over the next two and a half years to help the preparations of Britain's 29 governing bodies of Olympic sports. Although the first year's grant will be assured, the Government will have

to be persuaded each year that the extra money is necessary if there is not to be a financial shortfall in funds for Olympic preparations.

Other money would have to be paid out of the general funds of the Sports Council.

The Council are hoping to get at least £1.5 million from the Sports Aid Foundation, which financially support Britain's leading sportsmen and women, to help them to obtain sponsorship from business. John Smith, chairman of the council and of Liverpool F.C., said: "Three or four large companies have already expressed interest."

Coe, who is himself a member of the council, said he was content with the attitude of a Government, which originally set up the review group and will fund Olympic training.

SQUASH RACKETS

Zaman forgets troubles

From Colin McQuillan, Muscat

Qamar Zaman, of Pakistan, showed many more effective teeth than his opponent and certainly a good deal more humour.

After helping Pakistan to win the world team title last week in Cairo, Umar Hyat, left for home. He flew first to Karachi and then on to his home state of Punjab. A few hours later he learned he had 48 hours to reach the capital of Oman. When you are ranked No 24 in the world, any opportunity to play among the top 16, especially in so recently-sponsored a contest, means you catch the next flight out.

RESULTS: First round, Jeffery Khan (Pak) 3-0, David (Pak) 3-0, David (Pak) 3-0, David (Pak) 3-0. Second round, Jeffery Khan (Pak) 3-0, David (Pak) 3-0, David (Pak) 3-0, David (Pak) 3-0.

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FOR THE RECORD

RUGBY UNION	AMERICAN FOOTBALL	BASKETBALL
<p>SCHOOLS: Abbot 30, John Copley 0; Abbot 30, John Copley 0; Abbot 30, John Copley 0; Abbot 30, John Copley 0.</p> <p>UNIVERSITIES: Oxford 15, Cambridge 0; Oxford 15, Cambridge 0; Oxford 15, Cambridge 0; Oxford 15, Cambridge 0.</p> <p>PROFESSIONALS: Leicester 15, Gloucester 0; Leicester 15, Gloucester 0; Leicester 15, Gloucester 0; Leicester 15, Gloucester 0.</p>	<p>UNITED STATES: National Football League. New York Giants 17, Washington Redskins 10; New York Giants 17, Washington Redskins 10; New York Giants 17, Washington Redskins 10; New York Giants 17, Washington Redskins 10.</p> <p>ENGLAND: England 15, Wales 0; England 15, Wales 0; England 15, Wales 0; England 15, Wales 0.</p> <p>WELSH: Wales 15, England 0; Wales 15, England 0; Wales 15, England 0; Wales 15, England 0.</p>	<p>UNITED STATES: National Basketball Association. Los Angeles Lakers 111, Sacramento Kings 90; Los Angeles Lakers 111, Sacramento Kings 90; Los Angeles Lakers 111, Sacramento Kings 90; Los Angeles Lakers 111, Sacramento Kings 90.</p> <p>ENGLAND: England 15, Wales 0; England 15, Wales 0; England 15, Wales 0; England 15, Wales 0.</p> <p>WELSH: Wales 15, England 0; Wales 15, England 0; Wales 15, England 0; Wales 15, England 0.</p>

Chairman Edwards takes mighty Manchester United into the commercial super-league

Man who turned United into a business

In 1970, Louis Edwards, then chairman of Manchester United, had his son elected to the board. Sir Matt Busby, who, as manager had made the club the major name in British football, believed that after a decent interval the same privilege would be accorded to his son, Sandy.

When this failed to materialize, the first rift appeared in the relationship between the two dominant figures at Old Trafford. Watching the discord at a club whose politics, according to their then manager Tommy Docherty "made Macchiavelli seem an innocent", one player observed sardonically that he could not understand why so much fuss was being made over two lightweight.

"You would think Sandy Busby was the most inconsequential person you had ever met until you met the chairman's son".

It was a profound misjudgment for a usually acute observer to make. It is not unusual for sons of famous, powerful fathers to be overshadowed, and the player was perhaps misled by Martin Edwards's quiet manner and public school polish compared to the ebullient Louis. Yet even then the young Edwards had revealed a determined streak.

Brought on to the United board as part of his father's campaign to end his career after twice suffering concussion seriously enough to necessitate lumbar punctures, Martin Edwards continued playing for Wilmston until he was informed after a punch knock that he would end up like a punch drunk boxer if he did not stop. Edwards reluctantly accepted the inevitable and at the age of 25 devoted his Saturdays to watching.

representative of the first division clubs, he is a prime mover behind the big clubs' pressure for potentially far-reaching changes.

That pressure, backed by the threat of a breakaway "super-league", has provoked widespread charges of greed. The clubs have not sold their case well and Edwards, more at home with balance sheets than visionary appeals, has not helped to dispel suspicions. However, he admits that with United taking £220,000 from a home match, the club could not afford the loss of revenue from a reduction to an 18-club first division, although from a football point of view such a change would be preferable. The proposed reduction to 20 clubs would be more acceptable providing four free dates, two of which would be allocated for use by the England manager. The return of the Milk/Littlewoods Cup second round to a one leg tie would provide another free date.

Even before the players' opposition was confirmed, Edwards maintained that his view was for minor changes within the existing structure rather than via a breakaway "super league". "We want to keep the whole thing together," he claimed. "I'm in favour of free movement throughout, because if you remove the incentive for third and fourth division clubs, then you kill an important part of what the game is about."



Edwards: United's highest-paid employee

After the heady talk of a "super league", these changes hardly constitute revolution. That is probably just as well given the players' opposition, with their secretary, Gordon Taylor, undoubtedly the most impressive administrator and negotiator in football. But if Edwards is no charismatic revolutionary leader, and undoubtedly owes some of his current power to the happy accident of being the son of the man who controlled the club rather than of the man who built it, a glance at his record since inheriting the chairmanship on his father's death in 1980 suggests a more cautious and pragmatic approach. Since he rejected Maxwell's offer, after some soul-searching which re-fueled charges of indecisiveness, he seems to have acquired a new authority, and says now that he would not have to think twice about rejecting any similar offer.

The accession itself was not automatic. The family money business, the source of the family fortunes, had become a victim of the declining economic climate, and was sold for considerably less than its earlier value. A World in Action TV programme in the months before Louis Edwards' death had made charges of illegal payments to players and some rumours of a body of opinion, with widespread support in Manchester, wanted Sir Matt Busby to take over the chairmanship.

Edwards, however, won the day, sentiment being satisfied with Busby's election as club president. Changes followed rapidly. Dave Sexton, the manager found that a nine-game unbeaten run at the end of the 1980-81 season was not enough to protect him. Edwards decided that falling gates, some vocal dissatisfaction with the team's performances, and a failure to qualify for Europe - a financial necessity - required a new manager.

If that was simply a response to pressure, as some believed, his support for Ron Atkinson, Sexton's successor, has ensured that rumours of his departure in past seasons have remained simply rumours.

Changes also occurred in the boardroom, two senior directors following Busby's example and accepting honorary vice-presidencies, enabling Edwards to replace them with like-minded young Turks. Two years after his accession, a Football League ruling permitted paid directorships, and Edwards grasped the opportunity, putting all his resources into the club to acquire a majority shareholding and become chief executive. He received commensurate rewards to an equivalent position in industry, a combination of salary, bonuses and share dividends making him the highest paid employee of the club.

Peter Ball

RUGBY UNION

Thatcher's part in postponed tour

By a Special Correspondent

South Africa's decision to "postpone" plans for a British Lions tour next year is a political move, a decision to bolster the position of Mrs Thatcher, South Africa's rugby chief said yesterday. "We began considering the move some months ago out of respect for your Prime Minister," Dr Danie Craven, President of the South Africa Rugby Board, said in Stellenbosch.

Aware of the pressures on Britain, especially over the Commonwealth Games, the SARB wanted to strengthen their position in the world as an associate member of the International Rugby Board.

He pointed out that the two Prime Ministers had banned visits to their countries by South African rugby teams. "And we're now told we cannot even attend the 1987 International Rugby Board's meeting," said Dr Craven.

So if they can play politics with rugby, why should we not? Dr Craven said. "The severely political nature of the South Africa Rugby Board's motivation was also reported by the Johannesburg Sunday Star newspaper. It said there seemed to have been a 'combined operation' between the SARB and the government. It believed that, in response to Mrs Thatcher's strong stance against the Commonwealth conference against blanket sanctions on South Africa, the South African government had been asked by the British authorities to help 'have the Commonwealth Games and ward off disruptive anti-apartheid demonstrations'."

Rugby sources suggest Dr Craven will be demanding a lead pro quo from the world's rugby leaders for their meeting next year.

Dr Craven continued he would be laying down the world's top players to tour South Africa next year. "We will rely on our freedom and rights as individuals to travel where they want," he said.

Taking a strong line towards his fellow rugby administrators, he warned he would assemble a squad of Test standard, irrespective of any opposition there might be within the ranks of international rugby.

"We're in a position to disrupt world rugby. But we'll go along with the International Rugby Board... until we clash," he said. He did not rule out a British Lions tour next year, emphasising that he only had to "postpone" and that after the Commonwealth Games and anti-apartheid pressure on Mrs Thatcher and on the four home unions would subside.

Dr Craven believes that South African rugby is fighting for its survival. "Our rugby is now a war, and when I'm at war I expect everybody on board to remain loyal to the captain."

He was contemptuous of those Springbok players who are offering to play rugby in Britain. He described them as traitors in South Africa's hour of need.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Budweiser pour in sponsorship

Budweiser, a brand of American beer, are to increase their spending on the game and its players to more than £1.5 million over the next three years (Robert Pryce writes). Already the sponsors of Channel Four's weekly programme of highlights from the American National Football League, are offering British clubs a professionally run national league, to be launched in the spring.

Budweiser, which is brewed by Anheuser-Busch in the United States and by Watney-Mann in Britain, also hope to bring over two leading American teams to play exhibition matches in Wembley. Budweiser say between 50 and 60 clubs are already committed to the league.

MOTOR RACING

Brabham choose drivers in time for radical new car

By John Blunden

Elio de Angelis and Riccardo Patrese have been confirmed as drivers for his Brabham team in 1986.

The announcement in Italy yesterday by Olivetti, the team's major sponsors, comes a week after the two Italian drivers completed a successful series of tests with two of this year's Brabham-BMW BT 45 cars at the Paul Ricard circuit in the south of France, during which Patrese set an unofficial lap record for the short circuit.

For the past six seasons de Angelis has been a member of the JPS Lotus team, but Patrese is already known to Brabham, for whom he drove in 1982 and 1983 before spending two years with Alfa Romeo, who recently announced their withdrawal from Formula One.

Patrese has had a miserable



On the move: de Angelis (left) and Patrese

ICE HOCKEY

Dynamos face fine over abandoned match

By Robert Pryce

Glasgow Dynamos, whose record in the Hamilton British League could be set to be demolished until next weekend, face the prospect of a heavy fine and loss of points following their refusal to complete a first division game in London on Saturday night. Their case will be decided by the British Ice Hockey Association tomorrow.

The game was abandoned when Glasgow refused to resume the ice late in the second period, by which time they were losing 5-1 in the Lee Valley Lions. "It wasn't a game, it was absolute shambles," said Norman Wilson, the Glasgow chairman. "Normally I wouldn't consider walking off, but this was just safety first. And we have a lot of young boys, there's no argument about that."

Martin Shields, a former British international and the Glasgow player-coach, took his players off when Bill Kirk Glasgow's Canadian forward, was sent off for allegedly splitting at Andy Leggett, a Lee Valley wing. "It never happened," Wilson claimed. "He took his gunshield out and spat on his players. Although several of his players were in favour of continuing, Shields

refused to return to the ice unless the referee, Frank Burton, whose shirt was replaced by one of the Lions, was replaced by one of the Lions.

John Hester, another former British international and the team captain, missed Glasgow's 7-5 win at Richmond on Sunday with a groin injury sustained in the first period of the game at the Leyton rink. Kirk was automatically suspended.

In the premier division, Murrayfield Racers went down to their second loss of the season, 12-7 at Kilmac, to Fife Flyers' Canadian forwards, Bidner and Brown, who shared 10 goals. Coventry and Salmon, Ayr's Canadian forwards, shared six goals on Sunday night, but Durham Wings drew 2-2 with Perth Panthers at the end of the season.

HELEN LEAGUE: Premier division: Ayr 7, Durham Wings 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

SECOND DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

THIRD DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

FOURTH DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

FIFTH DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

SIXTH DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

SEVENTH DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

EIGHTH DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

NINTH DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

TENTH DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

ELEVENTH DIVISION: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

Twelfth Division: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

Thirteenth Division: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

Fourteenth Division: Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7; Dundee Rockets 10, Perth Panthers 7.

RACING: OWNER AND TRAINER CAN RECEIVE COMPENSATION FOR DEATH OF WING AND A PRAYER

Foyle Fisherman to land another catch

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Nothing can really make up for the death of a horse as good as Wing And A Prayer who collapsed and died after a heart attack nine days ago. However, David Steele, his owner, and John Jenkins, his trainer, should at least derive some small compensation from watching Foyle Fisherman win the Ditchling Novices' Hurdle at Plumpton today.

At Fountwell Park last Tuesday Foyle Fisherman rallied splendidly at the end of two and a quarter miles to beat Pandango Light by a length and the remainder far behind. Before that Pandango Light had been runner-up to that decent novice Inset Lady at Kempton Park, while Foyle Fisherman had run respectably in his first two races since coming from Ireland at Newbury and Ascot.

That points to Foyle Fisherman being very hard to beat this afternoon over a distance that he will clearly relish. So he is named to account. Alexandra Palace, Marty's Gift and Spend Easy.

Twelve months ago Roddy Armitage, the East Lisle trainer, and Anthony Webb, his jockey, won the Galliano Challenge Cup with Tom Tailor. Now they look to have a good chance of repeating that success, this time with Dargal, who did well to win his first race of the season at Fountwell considering that Brit, the horse he beat by half a length was in such fine form with two victories already to his credit.

Fred Winter does not send many runners to Plumpton which was his last favourite course when he was a jockey so the presence of Sutton Prince in the field for the Injured Jockeys' Fund Handicap Chase can be construed as a tip in itself.

I thought that this versatile seven-year-old, who won three hurdle races and two chases last



Maktoom al Maktoom, who has become the second Arab to be elected as a member of the Jockey Club, with his champion miler, Shaded

Maktoom al Maktoom elected as Jockey Club member

By Michael Seely

Maktoom al Maktoom, the owner of Shaded, this year's 2,000 Guineas winner, has been made an honorary member of the Jockey Club. It is good to hear that this honour has been given to the Crown Prince of the racing world, who has won so much money, money which has been used to help the other jockeys' families in the past few seasons. Khalid Abdullah was the first Arab to be made a member of the Jockey Club in 1983.

Brace Hobbs, the retired trainer, Peter Player, the Nottinghamshire breeder and William Butler-Long, were also voted members of racing's ruling body. Dick Saunders, the man who rode Gritter to victory in the 1983 Grand National, has been appointed a steward of the Jockey Club and chairman of the Licensing Committee.

"I'm most surprised to be here," the former senior steward said, "but I intend to try and make a habit of it as it feels good to be the top."

Steve Cuthbert, champion flat race jockey for the second successive season, received the award for the second time, but the 25-year-old American was absent abroad and his trophy was received by his manager.

Not surprisingly, Henry Cecil was given the Flat race trainers award for the fourth time. During the past season Cecil became the first British trainer to surpass the £1m prize mark, saddled four of the five classic

winners and was champion for the sixth time in the past 10 years.

"I must thank all those who have helped me so much at Warren Place, particularly my head man, Paddy Rudkin," he said.

The remarkable John Francome, seven-time champion National Hunt jockey, was voted the top man in his dangerous profession for the third successive season. "I'd better make the most of it, now I've retired," he said "as it's the last time I'm likely to receive a Derby award."

Francome then proceeded to tell three stories of such outrageous vulgarity combined with sparkling wit that one wondered what heights he could reach as an entertainer.

Jim Standen, the Daily Mail columnist, received Lord Derby's special award, the Clive Graham Trophy, for journalism of the year.

Clive Brittain won the International Racing Bureau's award as international trainer of the year for having won £885,965 abroad during the year. Pebbles, the winner of the Breeders' Cup mile and a half on turf, was the principle contributor to this total.

The same firm's award for services to international racing went to Lord Derby, the owner of that remarkable gelding, Telemorphan, the winner of the Budweiser Million at Arlington Park in August.

Doughty is back with a winner

Neale Doughty, out of action since damaging a spine in a fall at Newcastle on Oct 30, made a winning return to the saddle on Tullamarine in the Vaux Breweries Novices' chase at Catterick Bridge yesterday. Tullamarine, Doughty's third ride of the day, took up the running three furlongs from home and had two and a half lengths to spare over Camp Concern.

"It feels great riding a winner again and now I'm only waiting for one," said Doughty. "Tullamarine jumped stickily early on. But I knew if he kept his feet he would win."

Mark Dwyer, edging towards his 100th winner in this country, pushed home Junior Sovereign a length and a half clear of Roman Delight in the White Horse Novices' hurdle, but then lost the race in the stewards' room. "The best horse won the race, but I shall not be appealing," Dwyer said.

Roman Delight, who was awarded the race, appeared to be hampered and had to be switched after the last. It was the first victory of the season to the Stocksfield trainer Alistair Charlton.

Arthur Stephenson's in-form Thumper, ridden by Kevin Jones, was caught close to home by Harry Glen in the W.L. Hector Chrys Memorial Trophy. The Thumper appeared to have the race won when taking the lead on the run, but Maurice Barnes brought Harry Glen with a strong late run which gave the 12-1 chance a neck advantage at the line.

Joan Barrow, who achieved television fame in 1976 when fulfilling her ambition to be a winning jockey on the Esther Rantzen programme "The big time", had another success at Bignor yesterday, in her new role as a trainer. She saddled Cauchemar to take the main event - the £2,000 added Peter Marsh Novices' Chase. Mrs Barrow won on Jackstones at Ayr - her first ride under rules - and took out a training licence three years ago. Pam Sikes completed a successful afternoon for women trainers by landing a 33-1 double with Small Money and Timber Tool.

Course specialists

SEDGEFIELD
TRAINERS: M H Eastley 18 wns from 52 runs; 25.5% R Taylor 10 wns from 30 runs; 17.0% R Fisher 20 wns from 148 runs; 15.6% JOCKEYS: J J O'Neil 21 wns from 58 runs; 12.5% R Eamshaw 11 wns from 58 runs; 16.0%.

PLUMPTON
TRAINERS: S Mear 13 wns from 38 runs; 34.2% P M Taylor 10 wns from 20 runs; 50.0% R Amvage 8 wns from 40 runs; 20.0% JOCKEYS: 11 wns from 58 runs; 18.9% R Rows 24 wns from 142 runs; 16.9% S Smith-Evans 12 wns from 76 runs; 15.8%.

Audi increase prizes

And yesterday released details of their £100,000 Grand Prix de Chasse point-to-point series. There will be 31 qualifying races throughout Britain with the first two horses in each race eligible to contest the Sandown Park final on Friday, April 25, over three miles and 118 yards and 22 fences.

Prize money for the 1986 final has been boosted to £6,000, making it one of the richest hunter chases in the calendar. This race plus the £50,000 Audi Sport Handicap over two miles and six furlongs, will be shown live on Channel Four.

Grooms, too, feature high on Audi's list of priorities, and in addition to offering £20 for the best turned out horse at each of the 31 qualifying races, a £100 award will be made for the Sandown final.

The main objective behind the Audi series is to bring on the young and emerging point-to-pointers. In 1984, as a six-year-old, Elmbrook took the title, going on last season to win the Cheltenham Foxhunters.

The 1985 Sandown final proved a thrilling finish with the Welsh boy, Yellow Jersey, finishing a neck clear of Mister Boss.

PLUMPTON

Going: Soft
1.0 'GALLANEO' CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (E1,537; 3m 11 (11 runners)
1 2221-40 DORRILL PRINCE (J McKeown) P Kewley 9-11-13 Mr A Kewley 7
2 2221-40 DORRILL PRINCE (J McKeown) P Kewley 9-11-13 Mr A Kewley 7
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Plumpton selections

By Mandarin
1.0 Dargal. 1.30 FOYLE FISHERMAN (Nap). 2.0 Yacare. 2.30 Beaming Lass. 3.0 Sutton Prince. 3.30 Mr Key.
By Michael Seely
1.0 Notre Chaval. 3.0 Sutton Prince.

1.30 DITCHLING NOVICE HURDLE (E834; 2m 4f) (18)
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RUGBY UNION: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY POISED FOR HISTORIC SIX WINS IN SUCCESSION

Main Oxford task must be to disrupt the Cambridge half-backs

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Neither Oxford nor Cambridge have ever won six university matches in succession but Cambridge today stand on the brink of such an achievement at Twickenham. If Gavin Hastings lifts the band-some Bowring Bowl, on offer from the match sponsors for the tenth occasion, Cambridge will be able to point to a domination of a decade better even than Oxford's between 1906 and 1911, when their five wins were interspersed by a drawn game.

The achievement is well within Cambridge's grasp, though it would be asking too much to expect them to piece together such a thrilling game as last year's, when they won 32-6. No one doubts the pulverising energy that Oxford will bring to the task but they need to dominate possession in a way which this term's results suggest is unlikely.

Upside has occurred before, of course. My colleague, Gerald Davies, remembers all too clearly when in 1969 his much

much as last year's (nor as much as next year's promises to), is blessed with great pace and the vision of Simms and Hastings.

Oxford's backs do not have the same glamour, though they are far from a negligible force. Rismann and Kennedy offer the greatest potential threats though the whole team is imbued with a desire to end Cambridge's dominance of the eighties. That desire was fanned into a flame by Alan Jones, the Australian coach and former habitué of Worcester College, Oxford, on Sunday.

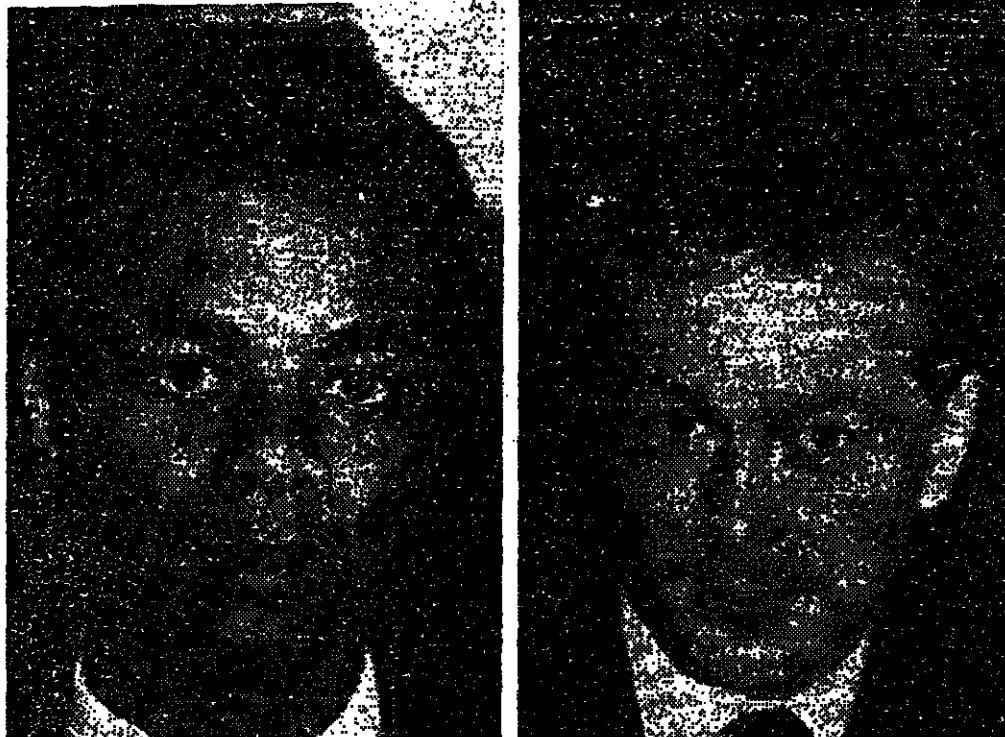
MacDonald, the captain, said: "He's convinced us that we can do it and shown us how. His theme was that it is the most important day of our rugby lives for many of us and we must play serious, straightforward rugby. No flimsy moves." However good the coach, though he is limited by the ability of the players at his disposal, and man for man, Cambridge can match what Oxford offer.

They have more players with experience of this emotional occasion and more players with realistic hopes of advancement in the international sphere: Hastings, Simms, Clough, Bailey and O'Leary all harbour hopes of provincial or international honours this season. This will be the 104th game between the universities, of which Cambridge have won 47 to Oxford's 43. I believe the gap will be slightly wider later this afternoon.

By George Ace

The Irish selectors meet tonight in Dublin to name the players for what used to be called the 'final Irish trial' on January 4, but at the behest of Mick Doyle, the coach, it has been renamed as Ireland v Combined Provinces. Doyle wants a more competitive atmosphere and it is intended to follow this fixture with a second match in Belfast between Ireland and a selected side.

But for one who can remember the Irish coach and many of his predecessors playing in Irish trials, known then as the Whites XV (or Probables), the Blues XV (or Possibles) one



Harriman has worked on his weaknesses while Griffin has played in France (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Fleet of foot back out of Lagos

Andrew ("my grandmother was Scottish") Tuyo Harriman is the son of one of Nigeria's leading industrialists who himself went to Cambridge (the son is at Magdalene, the father was at Christ's) David Hands writes.

As he comes from a wealthy background he has had the means to enjoy himself in places other than Cambridge. He has also been coming to terms with all the stimuli Cambridge offers.

Harriman has impressed his experienced three-quarter colleagues - who include two England internationals and two 8 internationals - with his speed and ability to adjust to the demands of first class rugby. He came from Radley with a reputation as a footballer and tennis player, won an athletics Blue at 200 metres in his first year and decided in his second year that his land economy course needed some stimulation.

Rugby - and travel - is his relaxation. "There is a certain camaraderie in rugby which is unrivalled in any other sport," he says. To win his place he has worked on his weaknesses: the ability to link with players inside and to ensure the ball remains available. Speed from a standing start is one of his assets. Far from being a credit-card commodity, Harriman should indicate at Twickenham that he is genuine currency.

Man of pedigree from the valleys

Portsmouth is a world away from Lagos, but Simon Jeremy Morgan Griffin shares common ground with Harriman: both men enjoy travel, dining out and both are relatively unknown in rugby circles (David Hands writes).

But the 22-year-old Griffin, Oxford's open-side flanker, has a key role to play if his university are to break the run of Light Blue successes. That he is Welsh-born and bred is one recommendation; another is that, even studying at Southampton University, which is not best known for its rugby, Griffin impressed some knowledgeable observers to win a place in the UAU representative side.

Griffin lacks physical presence, but he is not short of pedigree. He was at Christ's College, Eton, a year behind Robert Adkerson, who has played for Portsmouth during vacations and, during the third year of his French degree course at Southampton, spent a season with Seine Foy La Grande, the French second division club.

A cheerful and sociable presence in the side, Griffin is, nevertheless, imbued with the common determination to end Cambridge's domination. During holidays he works as a salesman in his father's car and truck distribution business; there should be ample evidence of overtiredness from Oxford back row today.

Northern's front row takes a back seat

By David Hands

The Northern Division have reacted to the disappointment of the heavy defeat against the Midlands last Saturday by dropping their entire front row. Orrell provide Southern and Hitchen at loose-head prop and hooker respectively, against the London Division at Orrell next Saturday, and they will be joined by Cook, the West Herts' tight head.

Syddall has also been restored to the second row in place of Howe and Melville has been asked to play scrum half on the evidence of his game for Wasps against Rosslyn Park at the weekend, when his damaged knee came through a severe test. This brings a hard edge of competitive experience which was reportedly lacking at Nottingham.

In also means that the North have dispensed with Huntsman, England's loose head in New Zealand during the summer, which will be a blow to his representative hopes. Joining him on the sidelines are Simpson, the Sale hooker, who sustained a gashed forehead during Saturday's game, and Curry (Leeds), who will be a fourth. Howe (Hartlepool Ravens) will be disappointed to lose his place.

The two winning sides in the divisional championships, London and the Midlands, have made no changes (the Midlands play the South and South-West at Gloucester). London have tinkered only with the replacements, bringing in Colyer (Blackheath) for his versatility behind the scrum instead of Thompson (Hartlepool) and O'Leary, presuming he comes through today's University match without injury, instead of Hursey (Blackheath).

Tour chance for Services

The New Zealand Combined Services tour, which yesterday having concluded their eight-match tour unbeaten and with only one try conceded (David Hands writes). They look forward, now, to a reciprocal visit from the British forces, which it is hoped can be organized in two years' time.

It is rare for the British Combined Services to tour overseas, though they did visit East Africa in the 1960s and, more recently, the Army visited the Boston tournament, there is also the question of whether a British Police would wish to share in a tour against opponents who include a large number of constabulary.

The success of the tour will strengthen the New Zealand forces' claim to a fixture against major touring sides. It also gave ample evidence of the speed and athleticism which permeates most representative sides wearing the All Black jersey, of whom Wayne Shelford, the captain, was outstanding. As a naval man he was also delighted to find the Royal Navy making his team work hard, though it was the RAF who scored the only try in the opening fixture of the tour.

Cambridge president ruled out of Boat Race

By Jim Railton

The President of Cambridge University Boat Club, 21-year-old Quintus Travis of Downing College, will not row in next year's Boat Race on March 29th. Travis said yesterday: "After discussions with my coaches I have decided not to compete for a seat in either the Blue Boat or the Golden crew."

"This, I feel, will be in the best interests of Cambridge rowing. There is much to be done in the re-organisation of Cambridge University rowing, and this requires needs co-ordination. I feel I can make a better contribution in this role."

The chances of Travis making the Blue Boat this year were always marginal. Cambridge have a particularly strong line-up attempting to stop Oxford making it 11 wins in a row. Travis, reading economics, was the stroke of the winning 1984 Goldie crew but lost to Isis this year. He is also a junior international, having finished sixth in the British eight in the 1982 World Championships.

Cambridge's trials take place this Saturday on the Tideway. Their coaching potential is high, with internationals Pritchard, Gibson, Peel and Broughton available. Cambridge pairs too, won two divisions in Saturday's Walton Head and four Cambridge University Pairs figured prominently in Sunday's National autumn trials.

Cambridge's coaching team, too, is equally impressive, and includes former world double sculls champion Chris Baillet, Olympic single medal winner Dick Lester, and the Canadian eight Olympic gold medal coach Neil Campbell. Campbell will coach at least the seven weeks before the Boat Race. Such potential needs co-ordination and clearly Travis aims to go down in Boat Race history as the man who not only bravely opted out of the Blue, but more importantly stopped Oxford's winning streak.

IN BRIEF

CRICKET: Queensland took over the leadership of the Sheffield Shield yesterday when they beat Tasmania by seven wickets on the final day of their match at Devonport Oval.

MOTOR RACING: The British Automobile Racing Club (BARC) has cancelled its formula 3000 race scheduled for Thruxton on Easter Monday next year because of increasing costs. The BARC lost £35,000 on this year's race, which cost £25,000 to promote.

SWIMMING: the double Olympic champion, Michael Gross, of West Germany, has pulled out of this weekend's European Cup in Den Bosch in the Netherlands because he is not fully fit.

FOOTBALL: The African Football Confederation (AFC), president, Yusef Kachchou Tsema, has called for an increase in World Cup final places for Africa. Africa will have two representatives, Morocco and Algeria, in the Mexico World Cup finals next year and Mr Tsema wants three places made available in 1990.

TODAY'S TEAMS AT TWICKENHAM

Oxford

A P Kennedy	15	Full back
(Wallace HS, Uxbridge & Kable)		
S J R Vessey	14	Right wing
(Glasgow Col. St. John & Merton)		
J M Rismann	13	Right centre
(Clarendon Col. & St Edmund Hall)		
R Rydon	12	Left centre
(St Albans & Pembroke)		
S B Pearson	11	Left wing
(Uppingham & Trinity Church)		
A M Johnson	10	Stand off
(Radley & St Catherine's)		
S N J Roberts	9	Scrum half
(Manchester GS & Exeter)		
J M Dingemans	1	Prop
(Radley & Marlfield)		
R I Glynn	2	Hooker
(Lancs GS & St Edmund Hall)		
T G Willis	3	Prop
(Welling Col. & St Edmund Hall)		
T G R Marvin	6	Flanker
(Radley & St Catherine's)		
N MacDonald	4	Lock
(University of Cape Town & University)		
C Crane	5	Lock
(Portsmouth Col. & St Edmund Hall)		
S J M Griffin	7	Flanker
(Christ Col. Broom, & University)		
C P MacDonald	8	No 8
(Stellenbosch University)		
Captain		

REPLACEMENTS: 15 N Preshard (Durham Univ. & St Edmund Hall), 15 F Ferguson (Royal Belfast L.J. & St Edmund Hall), 15 A R Walsh (Oundle & St Anne's), 19 L R L Phillips (Harrow & St John's), 20 K M N White (Habergham Ash's, Ebbw, & Queen's), 21 C D Evans (Y Pant & Jesus)

REPLACEMENTS: 15 P L Beard (Barhamsted & St John's), 17 D J Pierce (RGS Newstead & St John's), 18 A Winstanley (Edinburgh Academy & Jesus), 19 M Hunt (Plyton GS, Preston, & Selwyn), 20 M A Eberlin (Nottingham HS & St John's), 21 G J Armstrong (Habergham Ash's, Ebbw, & St John's)

Referee: R C Quilterton (London)

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Towry Law are seeking a Solicitor or Barrister with at least one year's practical experience after qualifying to join their Legal Department in Windsor. Towry Law specialise in all aspects of personal financial planning including advice on insurance, pensions and investments. The Legal Department is involved in advising Towry Law's clients on trusts, Capital Transfer Tax and other taxation matters. This is a unique opportunity to join an experienced and committed team of lawyers in an expanding legal services environment. A starting salary of up to £15,000 per annum will depend on experience. Applications with full C.V. should be sent in the first instance to K.J. Holmes, Managing Director, Towry Law Trustee Company, 57 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 1LX.

SOUTH WEST HERTS

Experienced Executive required now for Probate, Trust/Revenue and another for Conveyancing - Commercial and Domestic.

Established town centre firm.

Salary according to experience.

Apply with C.V. to:-

Sedgwick Turner (Ref GS/WRN).

Watford Place, 27 King Street,

Watford, Herts WD1 8BY.

Tel: 0923 28311.

PRETTY'S SOLICITORS

We are seeking a young, probably newly qualified Solicitor to assist two Partners in the expansion of our Company/Company Department.

The post will probably appeal to a Solicitor who has served good Articles in the City and who can bring energy, a sense of humour and commercial experience to a progressive legal firm with a well established clientele throughout Suffolk. Only first class candidates should apply in confidence to last Wednesday, Elm House, 25 Elm Street, Ipswich, Suffolk IP1 2AD.

SOMERSET SOLICITORS REQUIRE

2 Enthusiastic Litigation Assistants

One post is in the growing commercial town of Bridgwater where the firm's main offices are situated and the other is in the county town of Taunton in an expanding branch office shortly to be relocated in prestigious offices.

Both posts would suit newly qualified solicitors anxious to improve their advocacy and build a career in an attractive part of the country.

Write with C.V. to the Staff Partner, Pardoe David and Shaw, 6-9 King Square, Bridgwater, Somerset or, for a preliminary discussion, ring Leo Simpson for the Bridgwater vacancy on (0278) 457891 and Peter Fox for the Taunton vacancy on (0823) 86266.

NEW FOREST AREA

C A Norris, Ringwood require young Solicitor in insurance litigation practice to undertake own work-load.

Please write with CV to The Partnership Secretary, 3 Hightown Road, Ringwood, Hants BH24 1NQ.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

of two years' calling with experience in conveyancing, probate and trust to assist partner in West End firm of solicitors. Salary negotiable. Please write enclosing C.V. to

Laudau and Scanlan, 38 North Audley St., Mayfair, London W1Y 1WG

HOLBORN Red Lion Square

LEGAL EXECUTIVE (Non-smoker)

required for general practice with banking / litigation bias. Must have sound experience in litigation and conveyancing and be personable, enthusiastic and capable of dealing with a large workload under minimal supervision.

Salary commensurate with experience.

Write with C.V. to

Harry I. Alkin & Co., 15 Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4QP

CROYDON MAGISTRATES COURT

TRAINEE COURT CLERK

Applications are invited from Barristers or Solicitors or those awaiting call or admission, who wish to be trained as a Court Clerk. Salary will be on a grade with a maximum of £7,410, including London waiting.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience should be made in writing to the undersigned by 31st December 1985. The post is subject to L.M.G.S.C. ring-fence procedures. With their agreement it is now being offered on an unrestricted basis.

Applications are particularly invited from employees of The Greater London Council or Metropolitan County Councils.

J. D. Berryman Esq., M.A. (Oxon), Clerk To The Justices, Magistrates Court, The Law Courts, Barclay Road, Croydon CR9 3NG.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS ☎ 01-837 0668

TEMPORARY LAWYERS

Solicitors Department

Temporary Lawyers required for major City institution, for contracts of 6 months to a year, with possibility of permanent employment. Suitable for qualified lawyer or good Law Graduate. Salary negotiable according to experience - circa £9,000 per annum.

A full C.V. should be sent to:
The Personnel Department
Corporation of Lloyd's
London House
6 London Street, EC3R 7AB

ASA LAW LOCUMS URGENT

We invite solicitors and legal executives available for long & short term assignments in all areas to contact us.

01-248 1139
The Locum Specialists
ASA Law
6/7 Ludgate Square, Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7AS.

WINCHESTER

Mixed Conveyancing

£9,000 - £16,000

Our client, an old established and leading Winchester practice, seeks a further conveyancing solicitor to handle an increasing volume of residential and light commercial property transactions in its City centre offices.

Applications are sought from solicitors who could be newly qualified to four years admitted or returning to the Law for a second career. The salary indicated above is a guide, subsidised central accommodation is also available.

To apply for this position or to discuss it in greater detail contact Carolyn Hand or Sylvia Wright-Holmes at Palmer Fox and Partners
Castle Chambers,
5 Upper High Street,
Winchester, Hants SO23 8UT.
Tel: (0962) 54412
Reference FW/C9

PALMER FOX & PARTNERS
In association with Reuter Simkin

S J Berwin & Co

are recruiting solicitors

We wish to recruit ambitious, recently qualified solicitors with good academic backgrounds for our company, commercial litigation and commercial property departments.

Winchester department is chosen, career prospects and terms of employment are attractive. Successful applicants will find the work in our rapidly expanding firm stimulating, interesting and rewarding.

Applications should be accompanied by a full curriculum vitae and will be treated in strict confidence. Write to:-

David Harrel

S J Berwin & Co, Capital House, 42 Weston Street, London SE1 3QN

FRERE CHOLMELEY

Frere Cholmeley seek talented experienced solicitors equal to the challenge of high quality work in a major London practice to fill vacancies covering:-

* Company and Commercial work, with an opportunity for bank and finance for a three year qualified solicitor.

* Litigation, mainly commercial for a two year qualified solicitor.

These are important posts carrying considerable responsibility and will command fully competitive salaries within our friendly and open environment.

Please write with a full Curriculum Vitae to:

Nicholas Baker

The Administration Partner

Frere Cholmeley

28 Lincoln's Inn Fields

London WC2A 3HH

International Finance

We require a number of high calibre young lawyers to join our team of partners and assistant solicitors working on international capital markets transactions. We would be interested in recent qualifiers or those due to qualify in February/March of next year, as well as in those who have been qualified longer.

Applicants need not have previous experience of the type of work involved but should have the capacity to learn quickly and to adapt themselves to a job requiring exceptional intellectual and personal skills. A good academic record is essential, as well as the energy to cope with demanding but stimulating work under pressure. We are looking for those whose abilities can be developed in such a way that they will be able to handle major transactions effectively.

We can offer very good career prospects, a friendly working environment in a modern office and a competitive salary with generous fringe benefits.

If you believe that you have the qualities that we are seeking and would like to find out more about the work, please write, in confidence, with a full curriculum vitae to Christopher Walford, 9 Cheapside, London EC2V 6AD.

ALLEN & OVERY

BADENOCH & CLARK

TAX ASSISTANTS

To £15,750

Due to considerable recent growth, our client, a leading City based firm, requires two talented newly/recently admitted Solicitors for their well respected tax department. Candidates should have between six and eighteen months corporate tax experience gained, preferably, from a medium or large sized practice. First class salaries and very good promotional prospects for ambitious young lawyers.

BANKING

£neg.

Our client, a major City firm is currently recruiting for its expanding Banking department. Qualified lawyers with previous experience are sought to fill vacancies at all levels, with excellent benefits and career progression offered to successful candidates.

For details of these and other vacancies, please contact John Cullen.

Financial Recruitment Specialists
16-18 New Bridge St. London EC4V 6AU
Telephone 01-583 0073

LEGAL ADVISER/

MERCHANT BANKING

c. £14,000 + Bens.

A young lawyer is currently sought by our client, a major International merchant bank, to carry out a range of documentation and legal advisory work. Relevant experience is preferred and candidates should have an excellent academic background and demonstrate the ability to work well under pressure.

COMPANY/

COMMERCIAL

FAR EAST

For experienced Solicitors wanting to further their careers abroad, this leading City firm offers a variety of opportunities. Candidates will be expected to spend up to one year in the City office prior to taking up these posts offering excellent remuneration packages and career prospects.

Training and Information Manager

If legal education and the management of information services within a professional environment are fields in which you already have experience or a leaning, the new appointment to be made by the City of London law firm, Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche will be of interest to you.

For the first time, the firm is seeking to appoint a senior manager to take responsibility for the organisation of its already extensive programme of further legal education and induction training and to participate actively in courses run for both qualified and unqualified staff. The preparation and editing of procedural and training manuals will also fall within the range of duties.

The firm is about to embark on a major expansion of its computer and information services. The successful applicant will also be responsible for managing the collection, assembly and dissemination of non-financial data throughout the firm and its overseas offices and the supervision of personnel already working in this area.

The successful candidate may well have a background of qualified practice as a solicitor or barrister or career experience in legal education as well as showing an ability to undertake the tasks involved in supervising the firm's expanding information services.

If this offers a challenge which you would like to accept please tell us about yourself by writing (quoting reference TIM) to:

ROBERT STAVELEY,
ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLLER,
KEMPSON HOUSE,
CAMOMILE STREET,
LONDON EC3A 7AN

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

LITIGATION SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITORS

Excellent opportunities exist in our Litigation Department for enterprising assistant solicitors with 4-5 years' post qualification experience in Commercial Litigation and Arbitration work.

The work is of a particularly challenging nature often of an international character and with excellent career prospects. The ability to speak one or more foreign languages fluently would be a distinct advantage.

Applicants must be prepared to undertake some foreign travel and opportunities may exist to spend more time abroad in one of our foreign offices.

Applicants will need to convince us that they can work on their own initiative under pressure and can expect to return a remuneration package unlikely to be bettered elsewhere.

Please write with full details to: Bernadette Williams, Personnel Manager.

McKenna & Co

INVERESK HOUSE, 1 ALDWYCH LONDON, WC2R 0HF

Solicitor for The Post Office

£17,490-£24,190

The Solicitor to The Post Office wishes to recruit a Solicitor for his Conveyancing Department. The post is in London and offers worthwhile career opportunities for an able lawyer.

The Conveyancing Department is responsible for operational conveyancing and advice on Real Property in respect of all Post Office property in England and Wales. A sound knowledge of commercial conveyancing is required and some experience of mortgage work would be an advantage.

Starting salary will be in the range quoted, which includes a London Allowance of £1,590. There are excellent prospects for early promotion to the next higher grade.

Additional benefits include a contributory superannuation scheme (pension index linked) and 5 weeks' annual leave in addition to Bank and public holidays.

The post is open to both men and women, preferably aged between 27 and 35. Application forms can be obtained from Mr D. Bowden, CM/12, Room 536, Post Office Headquarters, 33 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 1PX. (Tel. 01-245 7083).

The closing date for returned applications is 30 December 1985. The Post Office is an equal opportunities employer.

The Post Office

Our business is your future

Stephenson Harwood

SHIPPING

In order to meet the requirements of our fast expanding shipping practice, we wish urgently to recruit the following:-

FINANCE/COMMERCIAL

A Solicitor with approximately two to three years' post-qualification experience in the field of SHIP FINANCE and related COMMERCIAL work. The successful applicant will be expected to have sufficient experience in this field to deal quickly and efficiently, under the minimum of supervision, with newbuilding contracts, sale and purchase agreements, registrations, bank financing and general shipping-related commercial matters.

ADMIRALTY

An ADMIRALTY specialist, capable of dealing with all types of Admiralty matters including salvage and collision. Some experience of commercial shipping including charterparty and bill of lading problems would be useful, though not essential. We shall be happy to consider non-qualified applicants, especially those with seagoing experience.

All replies will be treated in confidence.

Please write now with full Curriculum Vitae to:-

David Slade,

Stephenson Harwood,

Saddlers' Hall, Gutter Lane, London EC2V 6BS.

CITY EC4 STANLEYS & SIMPSON, NORTH ASSISTANT SOLICITOR - COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

We urgently require an Assistant Solicitor for our rapidly expanding Commercial Litigation Department.

Applicants should ideally have been admitted in the last two years and have suitable litigation experience.

The successful applicant will be given a thorough training in a wide range of Commercial Litigation matters and will be expected to assume early responsibility.

Career prospects are excellent. Salary will be at City rates and will depend on experience.

Applications in writing, with CV should be sent as soon as possible to:

Mr J. R. Hurdley,

Stanleys & Simpson North,
Swan House, 35 Queen Street,
London, EC4R 1BX.

PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION PARTNER

We are a substantial, progressive firm in the City of Worcester.

We seek to recruit a Solicitor with a minimum of three years relevant post-admission experience to take overall responsibility for the Litigation Department which deals with all aspects of Civil Litigation, excluding matrimonial.

The successful applicant will combine a sound academic background with practical application and must have the ability to handle a heavy case load of substantial matters and to contribute to the development of this firm.

If you believe you can meet the challenge, please write to:-

M. E. SEFTON,
HARRISON CLARK

5 DEANSWAY, WORCESTER WR1 2JG

Tel: (0905) 612001

MYERS, EBNER & DEANER SOLICITORS

require an

Experienced Litigator

(admitted or unadmitted Lawyer)

For Matrimonial and Civil Litigation

Salary negotiable, but not less than £12,000.

Apply to:

Ian Diamond
Myers, Ebner & Deaner
Medway House
101/103 Shepherds Bush Road
London W6.



EMPLOYMENT

Britain's first and largest legal expenses insurance company requires two young solicitors or barristers to join established Employment Claims Units in Croydon and Bristol.

Most claims involve defence of insured companies in Industrial Tribunals, but Units also assist individuals and professional bodies.

Those appointed will probably have a specialist background in civil litigation and may be recently qualified. Unit members play a vital role in a rapidly expanding company. Additional Units are planned and career prospects good.

The salary package includes a car, non-contributory pension and P.H.I. and mortgage interest subsidy after one year.

Apply to Miss R. M. Lockett, on Bristol (0272) 290321;

or write to:

DAS Legal Expenses
Insurance Company Limited,
Brigstowe,
5 Welsh Back,
Bristol BS1 4SE.

DAS is jointly owned by Sun Alliance PLC and DAS of Munich, Europe's largest legal expenses insurer.

Versatile Solicitor

(Property Services)
Salary: £11,937 - £16,851 inc.

Required to wear three hats: colleague / slave / manager. Not necessarily in that order.

We need a fourth solicitor to join a busy team of admitted and unadmitted staff providing conveyancing and planning services to the Council.

Essential qualities:
Able and willing to cope efficiently with a large and varied work-load; provide assistance, direction and guidance to team members and numerous Council departments; determination to provide the best possible service; stamina, patience and a sense of humour.

Our work includes: the Commercial redevelopment of Central Harrow; planning agreements and inquiries; compulsory purchase; sale of Council flats and houses; assorted sales, purchases, leases (business and otherwise) licences and mortgages; road agreements, Housing Association matters and most other areas concerning land and its development.

We think you will need at least 2 years' relevant post-admission experience, preferably in local government, but we are happy to consider all applications.

Starting salary negotiable depending on experience.

Relocation expenses in approved cases.

This post is subject to the LMGSC ring-fence procedure. With their agreement it is now being offered on an unrestricted basis. Applications are invited from anyone with appropriate qualifications or experience, but priority will be given to employees of the GLC or MCCS.

For further details telephone Miss S. McKenna on 01-863 5611 ext. 2280 or write for an application form to Miss E. Brown, Department of Law and Administration, PO Box 2, Civic Centre, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 2UH.

Closing date: 24th December 1985.

Harrow on equal opportunity

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

FARLEY & CO. offer excellent opportunity for a solicitor of broad general experience.

The successful applicant will be required to take control and develop the business with the practice including residential, comm. High Court and County Court litigation and to lead support to the Solicitors Conveyancing Department.

The position will suit a solicitor wishing to give the necessary commitment to establish a long term future.

Apply with C.V. to P. H. Farley, Farley & Co., 11, Loughborough Road, Northampton NN1 1JF.

BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS

1st Junior Clerk required for busy Barristers' Chambers in the Temple. The candidate should be in his/her mid-20s. Previous experience of working in Barristers' Chambers is not essential.

Substantial remuneration by way of salary and commission.

Applications in writing to

Philip Monahan,
11 Kingsbench Walk,
Temple,
London EC4Y 7EQ

01-837 0668

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Legal Advice

The Government Legal Service has a range of characteristics which are guaranteed to appeal to ambitious young lawyers. Take the vast scope for involvement, from work which is similar to that undertaken in private practice to the specialist areas relating to Government legislation. Then, there is the exceptionally high quality of work. Add to that the opportunity to take early responsibility and you have the makings of a very attractive package.

As a Government Lawyer, you will find that you have much greater freedom to develop and expand your potential than is available in the private sector.

The Government Legal Service has just been reorganised and now provides a greatly improved structure in which to develop your career together with higher salaries on entry and, in many cases, enhanced prospects for early promotion.

Vacancies exist in the following areas:

ADVISORY

Department of the Environment - 2 posts

The work of the Department of the Environment calls for an ability to master and interpret complex legislation, whilst assessing the wider implications of a particular case. Candidates must have a strong appreciation of existing law and be capable of anticipating the need for new legislation. There is also involvement in parliamentary bill work and statutory instrument drafting.

Department of Health and Social Security - 3 posts

Our Solicitor's Office provides a wide range of legal services in all the Department's areas of responsibility in welfare and health. Specific services include the administration of all social security benefits, the supervision of local authority social services, the operation of the National Health Service, drug licensing, the health professions and the overall supervision of public health.

There are opportunities to be involved in European Community and private international work. Members of the Office also have responsibility for instructing Parliamentary Counsel on the drafting of primary legislation, drafting subordinate legislation, case work and general advisory work. Much of the work involves intricate and challenging questions of administrative law and you will instruct counsel to appear before the higher courts as well as doing so yourself before a variety of tribunals. Members of the Department also hold enquiries on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Home Office: Legal Adviser's Branch - 1 post

The work of the Home Office covers a wide variety of important government business including responsibilities for law and order, the police, prison, fire and probation services, emergencies, the criminal justice system, immigration and nationality, race relations, sex discrimination, broadcasting, drugs, gambling etc.

Joining a 14-strong team of barristers and solicitors, you will provide legal advice to ministers and senior civil servants and draft subordinate legislation.

There is an international dimension to much of the work and you will have opportunities to attend proceedings in European Community and Council of Europe.

Department of Trade and Industry - 2 posts, 1 in London and 1 in Cardiff

The Division's work involves general advisory and drafting work and some negotiation on issues of commercial, administrative, domestic and international law and external trade (IT) lawyers also provide a legal service for the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The wide range of law offers exciting opportunities for you to develop a career in commercial law. There are opportunities for foreign travel in Europe and further afield.

ADVISORY AND LITIGATION

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food - 1 post

The Ministry's lawyers are concerned with domestic and Community law as it affects all aspects of agricultural, forestry, fisheries and food industries, in the UK and in the international arena.

You will contribute to a full legal service including primary and secondary legislation, civil and criminal litigation and advisory work.

Inland Revenue - 5 posts

The work of the Solicitor's Office involves comprehensive advisory and litigation work covering the fields of general common law and equity as well as statute law and specialist taxation subjects.

There are good opportunities for advocacy before appeal tribunals and the lower courts. Previous revenue law experience is not necessary, but a good background of general law is important.

Treasury Solicitor's Department - 4 posts

The Treasury Solicitor acts as legal adviser to the Treasury, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Defence, Department of Education and Science and many other government offices.

Lawyers deal with an immense variety of issues covering contracts, intellectual property and trusts, together with litigation

in the High Court and the House of Lords. They also conduct cases at the Court of the European Community, present evidence in major public enquiries and represent Departments at other enquiries and tribunals.

CHARITY LAW AND TRUST ADMINISTRATION
Charity Commission - 2 posts, 1 in London and 1 in Liverpool

The legal staff of the Charity Commission liaise with charity trustees and their professional advisers in legal matters arising from charity administration, as well as drafting schemes and orders authorising specific actions. The work requires a sound knowledge of trust law and the basic principles of conveyancing.

CONVEYANCING

HM Land Registry - 3 posts, 1 each in Harrow, Swansea and Tunbridge Wells

Legal Officers of the Land Registry examine the more complex titles on first registration and advise on questions of law arising from dealings with registered land. A knowledge of conveyancing is required together with an interest in real property law.

Treasury Solicitor's Department - 2 posts

This department provides conveyancing services for all government departments and a number of other bodies including the Forestry Commission, the largest landowner in England. The work involves a very wide range of conveyancing transactions.

The Division also participates in the conveyancing associated with the termination of the Land Settlement Association Scheme.

One of these posts will be on a period basis of up to 3 years. It will be open to older candidates who should be able to serve for 3 years by their 63rd birthday.

GENERAL

Lord Chancellor's Department

The Department administers the Superior Courts and employs lawyers at headquarters and in specialised locations including the Law Commission, the Council of Tribunals, the Public Trustee Office and many other important authorities.

The various offices provide interesting posts for able lawyers with a flair for legal administration and legal policy formation. Areas of interest might include law reform, judicial appointments, legal aid policy and court and tribunal procedures.

You will be exposed to both specialist and general experience and there are opportunities for promotion to the highest levels of the Civil Service.

Headquarters - 2 posts

You will work either on the reform of substantive civil law involving the preparation of legislation and the briefing of Ministers, or on changes to the procedures and jurisdiction of the civil courts involving the drafting of appropriate subordinate legislation.

From the outset you will have close contact with the Lord Chancellor and senior officials and so must be able to formulate swift and cogent advice on policy matters as well as purely legal topics.

Criminal Appeal Office - 2 posts

This office is concerned with every facet of the Court of Appeal Criminal Division. Staff are involved in ensuring that the appeals are justiciable, the preparation of summaries of cases, research, recording court decisions and advising where necessary. These posts offer opportunities to become expert in criminal law practice and procedure.

Chancery Division of the Supreme Court - 2 posts

You will lead a team of executive staff drafting the more difficult and complex court orders, advising and training staff.

attending in court and researching and preparing precedents in the light of new legislation and case law.

Public Trustee Office - 2 posts

Lawyers in the Public Trustee Office perform a role similar to that of a solicitor in private practice dealing with probate and trust matters.

Trust Administration forms a major part of the work and will involve you with solicitors, accountants, surveyors, tax specialists and the public. A sound knowledge of probate and trust law is essential and some experience of tax law and conveyancing would be an advantage.

Official Solicitor's Department - 1 post

The work of the Official Solicitor is the closest parallel to private practice within the public sector. The work involves acting on behalf of those who cannot act for themselves in litigation such as the mentally ill or children. Work comes from all divisions of the High Court and you will be expected to build up a specialist knowledge in particular areas of work. Whilst delegating some parts of the work, you will handle the more complex and challenging cases yourself.

Office of Fair Trading - 2 posts

These posts offer general legal work involving advice, drafting, negotiating and advocacy on a wide range of issues connected with consumer affairs, consumer credit and competition policy (including restrictive trading agreements, anti-competitive practices, monopolies and mergers). The Office of Fair Trading offers a stimulating environment for the lawyer with a particular interest in consumer or competition law.

HM Customs and Excise - 2 posts

These lawyers are involved in prosecuting smugglers (particularly drug smugglers), civil litigation, drafting subordinate legislation, advising on the legal aspects of the Department's work and advocacy before VAT tribunals. Initially you will participate in the prosecution process, advising on proceedings, conducting actions in the Magistrates' Courts and retaining responsibility through the higher courts.

Welsh Office - 1 post

Lawyers in the Welsh Office deal with an exceptionally wide range of legal work arising from Welsh issues, including Health Service conveyancing and litigation, bill work, the drafting of subordinate legislation and the provision of advice on education, housing, local government, water, transport and highways and town and country planning. The wide functional range of the Welsh Office means that we are looking for lawyers with good all-round ability.

Entry will be at the grades of Legal Officer or Principal (Legal) depending on experience. Unless otherwise stated all posts will be in London.

Solicitors must be admitted and barristers must have completed their pupillage within 4 months of the closing date (9 May 1986) in order to be eligible.

Selection will be by preliminary interview in London, beginning on 3 February 1986 and final interview in London, beginning on 3 March 1986.

Salaries: Legal Officer £9400-£13,200; Principal (Legal) £13,505-£18,360. Starting salary and level of appointment according to qualifications and experience. In addition posts in London attract inner/intermediate/outer London weighting of £1365, £765 and £545 per annum respectively.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 10 January 1986) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G15176.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Commercial Property Lawyers

Linklaters & Paines are looking for lawyers to specialise in commercial property law.

The Property Department undertakes a wide range of property work, with an emphasis on institutional investment and property development in the United Kingdom and overseas. The work is challenging and requires solicitors of ability with drive, initiative and a willingness to undertake considerable responsibility in a progressive, modern environment.

Salary and benefits will be competitive and commensurate with age and experience.

Please apply with full c.v. to:

Mrs A. J. Dickinson,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

LEGAL AID SOLICITORS

£10,636 - £19,290 London

£9,209 - £17,863 National

LONDON, BRIGHTON, READING AND CAMBRIDGE

The Law Society intends to appoint an additional Solicitor in each of the Legal Aid Offices referred to above in connection with the 24 hour duty solicitor scheme to be established in accordance with provisions in the Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1984. Those appointed will be expected to undertake the general civil and criminal legal work of an Area Office in addition to assisting with the establishment of the 24 hour scheme. Candidates should have practical experience of both civil and criminal Legal Aid. There are promotion prospects to £25,500 per annum and above.

The offices concerned are situated in London, Brighton, Reading and Cambridge, and applicants are asked to indicate in which office they seek appointment.

The commencing salary will take account of experience and will not necessarily be at the range minimum.

Conditions of service include 23 working days leave, annual salary review and increments, and a contributory superannuation scheme with dependants provision.

Applicants who would like additional information are invited to telephone the Personnel Manager on 01-353 7411.

Write in confidence by the 27th December 1985, giving full details of education, experience, employment, present salary and date available, to: Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, Legal Aid Head Office, The Law Society, Newspaper House, 8-16 Great New Street, London, EC4 3BN.

CHIEF EXECUTIVES DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT SOLICITORS

(PO1-4) £11,937 - £12,825 p.a. Inc. Ref C.E.5
and (PO3-6) £12,587 - £13,542 p.a. Inc. Ref C.E.6

Newham is located East of the City of London. As a London Borough it has a wide range of inner city problems in the provision of housing, education, social and other services. This is reflected in the demands made on the Council's legal staff who are expected to make a full contribution to the Council's work.

Due to the promotion of existing staff to senior posts with other authorities, two vacancies have arisen for solicitors who have the ability and the experience to play a significant part in the work of the Legal Division.

ASSISTANT SOLICITORS - The duties of these posts will include representing the Council in the Magistrates' and County Courts and at public inquiries, attending and advising one or more of the Council's Committees, and advising on a wide range of legal matters, including those arising from the Council's involvement with the North East London Polytechnic.

Applications from candidates who wish to job share will be considered.

Re-advertisements - applications already received will be reconsidered, so there is no need to apply again.

For further information and application forms write to the Chief Executive, Town Hall, East Ham, London E6 2RP or telephone 01-472 1430, Ext 3065 quoting the appropriate reference no.

Closing date: 3rd January 1986.

London Borough of Newham

Lawyers

ICI Pharmaceuticals and Agrochemicals Businesses

ICI requires further Lawyers to join the existing teams of Lawyers in the Secretary's Departments of the Pharmaceuticals and Plant Protection Divisions. These Departments service the legal and certain administrative needs of ICI's International Pharmaceuticals and Agrochemicals Businesses which are based at headquarters in attractive surroundings near Alderley Edge, Cheshire and Farnham, Sussex, respectively.

Each Department is closely involved in various aspects of the running of its International Business, and operates in a participative and strongly practical manner involving some travel within the UK and overseas.

The work in each Department is varied and challenging including such matters as the drafting and negotiation of licensing, distribution and other commercial agreements, research agreements, competition law, product liability, assessment of new legislation and legal aspects of health and safety and employment law.

The successful candidates will be recently qualified solicitors or barristers, preferably aged

25-28, with a real interest in commercial matters. Previous experience in commerce or industry would be advantageous but is not essential, and good career prospects are offered.

An attractive salary and excellent benefits including a profit sharing scheme are offered. Assistance with relocation expenses is also available where applicable.

Applications, with a comprehensive cv should be made to:

Mr E G Thompson, Personnel Officer,
Imperial Chemical Industries plc,
Pharmaceuticals Division, Alderley House,
Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire

or Mr P J Thomas,
Personnel Department,
Imperial Chemical Industries plc,
Plant Protection Division,
Hastings, Sussex.

Unless otherwise indicated, applicants will be considered for both posts.

ICI is an equal opportunities employer.

ICI is an equal opportunities employer.

Going places?
Try Bond Pearce in Devon.

Are you ambitious, interested in the commercial aspects of the law and keen to join a highly successful practice in one of the most attractive parts of the country?

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Ross G. McNally,
Group Managing Director,
Exchange House,
Parker Road, Hastings,
E. Sussex, TN34 3UB.

Exchange

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceebees AM.**
6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Selina Scott and Nick Ross. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20 and 8.20; **Rabbi Blue** reviews the morning newspapers at 8.37; Plus, Christmas gift suggestions, reuniting families; and **Robertson and Selly Hawkins** with advice on coping with Christmas.

tv-am

6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.17, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; **exercises** at 6.20; sport at 6.30 and 7.00; regional report at 7.15; national 8.24; pop video at 7.55; **Gordon's** **Ghosts** at 8.17; **Paul Gambaccini's** film reviews at 8.34; fashion designer **Betty Jackson** at 8.40; and advice on **skiing holidays** at 9.12.

ITV/LONDON

8.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Fabulous Funnies** (r). **9.50** **Wild World of Animals**. The wolverine, a deadly hunter that is a cross between a badger and a wolf. **10.15** **Indian Legends of Canada**. Two youths lose their lives through jealousy.

10.40

10.40 **Life House on the Prairie**. Is Mary regaining her sight? (r). **11.25** **To Set Our House in Order**. A young girl's emotions as she awaits the arrival of a new brother or sister. **11.50** **Cartoon**.

12.00

12.00 **Flicka**. Christopher Lillicrap with the story of the **Crown of Gold**. **12.10** **Fabulous Funnies** with **Jane Asher** (r). **12.30** **The Sullivan**.

1.00

1.00 **News at One**. **1.20** **Thames news** with **Robin Houston**. **1.30** **Gems**. The sixth of a seven-part series of completions from the serial set in the workshops of a fashion design company in Covent Garden.

2.30

2.30 **Daytime**. Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on a master of topicality. **3.00** **That's My Dog**. The first of a new series of the home grown quiz show in which owners as well as their dogs are put through their paces. Presented by a fantastic **Derek Hobson**. **3.25** **Thames news headlines**. **3.30** **The Young Doctors**. Medical drama series.

4.00

4.00 **Flicka**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. **4.10** **Theodore the Tank Engine and Friends** (r). **4.20** **Dangerous**. Adventures of a secret service rodent (r). **4.45** **Splash**, with **Michael Gough**, **Victoria Studd** and **Nino**.

5.15

5.15 **Blockbusters**. Bob Holmes with another round of the general knowledge game for teenagers. **5.45** **News**. **6.00** **Thames news** with **Andrew Gardner** and **Lindsay Charlton**. **6.25** **Reporting London** presented by **Michael Barrett**. Bill Wigners reports on the plan to build a new bridge over the River Thames. Will it revitalize the East End or become an eyesore?

7.00

7.00 **Emmerdale Farm**. Is Jackie Merrick pushing Rita too hard? **7.30** **Name That Tune**. Fast moving music quiz presented by **Lionel Blair**. **8.00** **Des O'Connor Tonight**. The entertainer's guests are **Miles**, **Vanessa**, **Paul Nicholas**, **Don**, **de Laune**, **Sarah Payne**, **Michael Barrymore** and **Shelley Long**.

9.00

9.00 **Heart of the High Country**. Part five of the six-episode drama, set in New Zealand at the turn of the century, and back in the early coal-mining town of Gravelton, refreshes an old tavern. The hostility of the townsfolk is balanced by the appreciation and support from their husbands.

10.00

10.00 **News at Ten**. Weather, **celebs** by **Thames** news headlines. **10.30** **The Maverick Millionaire**. A documentary tracing the amazing life of **Andrew Carnegie**, once the richest man in the world - thanks to his interest in steel. The voice of Carnegie is by **Paul Young** and the narrator is **John Jackson** (see Choice).

11.30

11.30 **Snooker**. Quarterfinal action in the **Hotmaster World Doubles**, from the **Dunelm** Centre, **Northampton**. **11.45** **Weather**.

THE MAVERICK MILLIONAIRE

(TV, 10.30pm) is the story of **Andrew Carnegie**, a man of humble beginnings who accumulated colossal wealth and then tried to give most of it away. Born of a handloom weaver in Dunfermline who took the family to the United States when his job was superseded by new technology, and a tough, ruthless mother, Carnegie moved in quick steps from a two-roomed slum in Pittsburgh to telegraph boy and the world's biggest manufacturer of steel. He held his workers appealingly and broke their strikes by force. Yet he was opposed to inherited wealth and ploughed his money into libraries and colleges while leaving his own daughter in fear of the poor house. Born when Carnegie was 62, and now in her eighties, she is one of the contributors to the

Andrew Carnegie: The Maverick Millionaire (TV, 10.30pm)

CHOICE

programme, together with the grandson of Carnegie's fellow robber baron, **John D. Rockefeller**, and two witty historians, **Owen Dudley Edwards** from Edinburgh and **Professor Joseph P. F. Wall** of Iowa.

ARENA (BBC 2, 10.00pm)

presents the first of two films on the **Apollo Theatre of Harlem** which, for most of its 50-year history, has been a magnet for America's leading black entertainers. **Sam Cooke**, like the great **trapeze artist** **Billy Boylston**, Robinson, can be remembered only on film; but many of the Apollo's stars are still with us and the programme has interviews with **Sammy Davis Jr**, **Lionel Hampton**, **Cal Tjebbe** and **Dizzy Gillespie**. Next week is the turn of more

modern artists, like **Lilla Richard**. Lovingly assembled, the two programmes provide not only a tribute to American popular art but an informed and dispassionate account of an area of social history.

IN TRUST - HOUSES AND HERITAGE (Channel 4, 6pm)

has **Robert Robinson** giving us a guided tour of some of the more unusual National Trust properties and hobnobbing with their owners. This sort of thing can degenerate into a glossy brochure, but Robinson's gentle scepticism keeps breaking through. The star property is **Castle Drogo**, on Dartmoor, designed by Sir **Edward Lutyens** for **Julius Drewe** of the Home and Colonial Stores. Completed in 1912, it is the last castle to be built in Britain, it is aptly described by Robinson as 'Gauguin Britain'.

Peter Waymark

BBC 2

6.00 **Ceebees**. **6.25** **News Summary** with subtitles. **6.55** **Great Experiments**. The final programme of the series and **Professor Heinz Wolff** examines one of the problems faced by mariners of the 16th and 17th centuries. They could use the stars to determine their position from north to south but their east to west, or latitude, was a matter of pure guesswork. Calculations could be made if there was a clock on board but the clocks had not yet been invented and were usually smashed at sea. In 1714 a prize of £20,000 was offered for a method by which sailors could find their position at sea. This was won by **John Harrison**, a Yorkshireman, who developed the pendulum-less marine chronometer.

6.00

6.00 **Tucker's Luck**. The penultimate episode and **Al** speaks the missing cat and chases after it. **Meanwhile**, back at the office **Tucker** is being teased by **Natalia**. **6.25** **Open to Question**. Young people from all over Britain have the chance to question **Andrew** and **Michael** **Leeson**, a couple who claim to have descended from a band of spacemen who visited Earth six million years ago. **Christened** **Kathleen Town** and **Mark Block** when babies in the United States, they are now in the middle of a series of two-day seminars on the subject of **Ufology**. **Michael** claims to have been beamed-up to alien spacecraft since his arrival on Earth, and that there are now some 400 million starships inhabiting the planet.

7.00

7.00 **What's Test**. In the studio with **Rob Newton** are **Professors** **Wendy** and **Michael** **Leeson**, a couple who claim to have descended from a band of spacemen who visited Earth six million years ago. **Christened** **Kathleen Town** and **Mark Block** when babies in the United States, they are now in the middle of a series of two-day seminars on the subject of **Ufology**. **Michael** claims to have been beamed-up to alien spacecraft since his arrival on Earth, and that there are now some 400 million starships inhabiting the planet.

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11.30

11.30 **Snooker**. Quarterfinal action in the **Hotmaster World Doubles**, from the **Dunelm** Centre, **Northampton**. **11.45** **Weather**.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **Snooker**. The **Hotmaster World Doubles**. **Didie Davies** introduces coverage of the first quarterfinal, played over the best of nine frames. **3.45** **Years Ahead**. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by **Robert Douglas**. This week's edition includes **Frances Parny** with gardening advice; **Laurie Sapper** warning of the dangers of credit buying; and there is news of **Age Concern** and the **Health Education Council's** 'Aid Well' campaign.

4.30

4.30 **Countdown**. Yesterday's winner of the words and number game is challenged by **Steve Holdsworth** from north Wales. **5.00** **Renowned**. **Samantha**, **Darwin's** wife, is nominated by **Tichebe** to be her successor when she retires as **Queen of the Witches** - much to **Darwin's** disgust.

5.30

5.30 **Adrian**. **Adrian** is making money from his hobbies continues with advice on wood sculpture and glass and metal engraving. **Plus** **Macche** **Macche** talking to **Mary** **Gordon** about exhibiting craftwork (Oracle).

6.00

6.00 **In Trust - Houses and Heritage**. **Robert Robinson** investigates the reasoning behind owners of great homes. **Robert Robinson** gives us a guided tour of some of the more unusual National Trust properties and hobnobbing with their owners. This sort of thing can degenerate into a glossy brochure, but Robinson's gentle scepticism keeps breaking through. The star property is **Castle Drogo**, on Dartmoor, designed by Sir **Edward Lutyens** for **Julius Drewe** of the Home and Colonial Stores. Completed in 1912, it is the last castle to be built in Britain, it is aptly described by Robinson as 'Gauguin Britain'.

6.00

6.00 **The Food Programme**. **Derek Cooper** and **Gordon** recommend some cookery books for Christmas. **6.30** **Kaleidoscope**. **Robert Hewson** presents the arts magazine (yesterday evening's edition) (r). **6.50** **Pat News** magazine. **5.50** **Shipping**. **5.55** **Weather**. **6.00** **News**. **6.05** **News**. **6.10** **Top of the Form**. Nationwide general knowledge contest for schools (second round). **6.15** **Playground School**. **6.20** **Playground School**. **6.25** **Playground School**. **6.30** **Playground School**. **6.35** **Playground School**. **6.40** **Playground School**. **6.45** **Playground School**. **6.50** **Playground School**. **6.55** **Playground School**. **7.00** **Playground School**. **7.05** **Playground School**. **7.10** **Playground School**. **7.15** **Playground School**. **7.20** **Playground School**. **7.25** **Playground School**. **7.30** **Playground School**. **7.35** **Playground School**. **7.40** **Playground School**. **7.45** **Playground School**. **7.50** **Playground School**. **7.55** **Playground School**. **8.00** **Playground School**. **8.05** **Playground School**. **8.10** **Playground School**. **8.15** **Playground School**. **8.20** **Playground School**. **8.25** **Playground School**. **8.30** **Playground School**. **8.35** **Playground School**. 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